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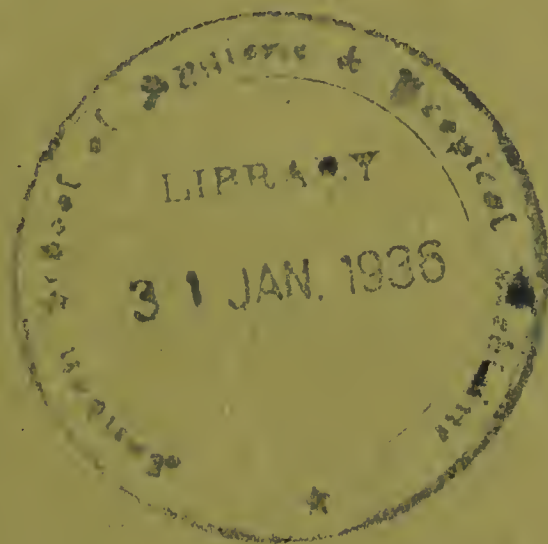
REPORT

by His Majesty's Government in the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the Council of the League of Nations on
the Administration of

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE for the year 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Non-Parliamentary
Publications Colonial No. 87, 1933 (price 5s. od.) and
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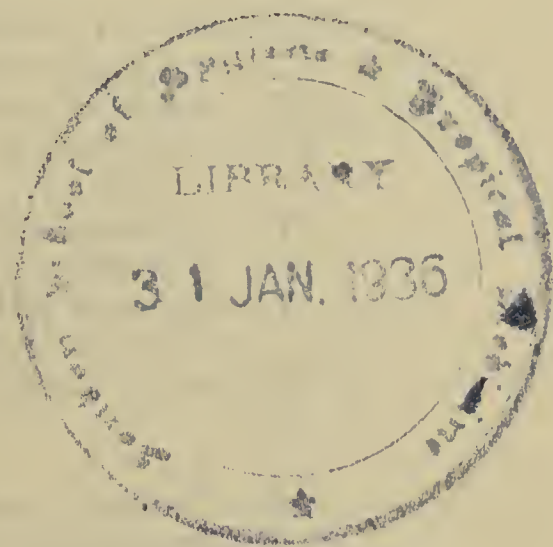
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CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------|
| I.—General | 4 |
| II.—Status of the Territory | 4 |
| III.—Status of the Native Inhabitants | 4 |
| IV.—International Relations | 4 |
| V.—General Administration | 5 |
| VI.—Communications | 16 |
| VII.—Public Finance | 18 |
| VIII.—Taxation | 20 |
| IX.—Trade | 21 |
| X.—Judicial Organization | 26 |
| XI.—Police | 29 |
| XII.—Prisons | 31 |
| XIII.—Defence of the Territory | 32 |
| XIV.—Arms and Ammunition | 32 |
| XV.—Social, Moral, and Material Conditions of the People | 33 |
| XVI.—Conditions and Regulation of Labour | 36 |
| XVII.—Liberty of Conscience and Worship | 37 |
| XVIII.—Education | 38 |
| XIX.—Alcohol, Spirits, and Drugs | 45 |
| XX.—Public Health | 46 |
| XXI.—Land Tenure | 52 |
| XXII.—Forestry | 52 |
| XXIII.—Agriculture | 54 |
| XXIV.—Animal Health | 60 |
| XXV.—Mines | 65 |
| XXVI.—Survey | 65 |
| XXVII.—Witchcraft | 65 |

APPENDICES.

| | |
|---|----|
| I.—List of International Conventions, Treaties, etc., applied to Togoland under British Mandate | 67 |
| II.—Report of Committee on Forced Labour Bill | 72 |
| III.—Gold Coast Colony Labour Ordinance, 1935 (Ordinance No. 21 of 1935) | 75 |
| IV.—Northern Territories of the Gold Coast Labour Ordinance, 1935 (Ordinance No. 33 of 1935) | 79 |
| V.—Dagomba Native Treasury. Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, and Estimates | 84 |
| VI.—List of Ordinances applicable to the Mandated Territory | 87 |

Financial Statistics.

| | |
|--|-----|
| VII.—Revenue, 1934 | 89 |
| VIII.—Expenditure, 1934 | 90 |
| IX.—Comparative Statement of Revenue for the years 1932, 1933, and 1934 | 96 |
| X.—Comparative Statement of Revenue shewing increases and decreases | 96 |
| XI.—Analysis of Expenditure, 1933 and 1934 | 97 |
| XII.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the years 1932, 1933, and 1934 | 100 |
| XIII.—Statistical Table of Public Finance | 101 |

MAPS.

Togoland under British Mandate.

Southern Sphere, shewing Unification of Native States.

Southern Sphere, shewing Main Cocoa Areas and Forest Reserves.

FOREWORD.

During the examination of the British Accredited Representative at the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the report on the administration of Togoland under British Mandate for the year 1933 certain observations and requests for further details were made. To facilitate easy reference to the information now supplied an index is given below :—

| <i>Page of Minutes of XXVI Session of Permanent Mandates Com- mission.</i> | <i>Nature of Enquiry or Information required.</i> | <i>Paragraph in this Report.</i> |
|--|--|--|
| 32 | Direct taxation under the German Adminis- tration. | 56 |
| 32 | Granting of concessions by chiefs | 149 |
| 32-33 | Status of those natives of the Mandated Territory who have come under the direct administration of the Gold Coast. | 28 |
| 33 | Legislation by Gold Coast applicable and that not applicable in the Mandated Territory. | 75 and Appendix VI. |
| 34 | Table shewing different classes of offences ... | 84 |
| 35 | Judicial treatment of witchcraft | 190-193 |
| 35 | Details regarding Customs import revenue for the Colony, etc., and domestic com- mercial exports. | 51-52 |
| 36 | Number of arms of precision in the hands of natives. | 93 |
| 37 | Forced Labour Ordinance | 99-100 and Appendices II, III, & IV. |
| 39 | Illicit distillation; action regarding ... | 81-82 and 129. |
| 39 | Alienation of land to people other than natives. | 149 |
| 39 | Area of afforested land. | 153 |

I.—GENERAL.

Togoland under British Mandate lies between $6^{\circ} 7'$ and $11^{\circ} 8'$ N. latitude, and $0^{\circ} 27'$ W. and $1^{\circ} 15'$ E. longitude, and is comprised of an area of 13,040 square miles. Its boundaries are defined in the Anglo-German Conventions of 1st July, 1890, and 16th February, 1900. With the acceptance at the close of 1930 by the British and French Governments of the line recommended by the Mixed Commission as the boundary between the two spheres the delimitation of the boundaries of that part of Togoland which is under British Mandate was completed. The Commission's Report appeared in the Report* for 1931 as Appendix III.

2. A detailed description of the physical features of the territory under the Mandate was given in the 1929 Report,† where information is to be found regarding the general character of the country and the nature of the vegetation.

II.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

3. The territory is administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast in accordance with the provisions of the Mandate dated 20th July, 1922, granted to Great Britain.

III.—STATUS OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS.

4. The status of a native inhabitant is defined with the agreement of the Permanent Mandates Commission as "a British protected person native of the Mandated Territory". Under the terms of a declaration made by His Majesty's Government, the native inhabitants are exempted from any obligation to military service whether for the defence of the territory or otherwise. They enjoy like protection with respect to their persons and property in the Territory and in British Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies as is accorded to British subjects.

IV.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

5. A list of international conventions, treaties, and bilateral agreements which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate, will be found in Appendix I‡ to this Report. During 1934 the following were applied:—

Treaties.

(a) Extradition Treaty between the United Kingdom and Poland dated the 11th January, 1932, ratified on the 19th December, 1933, was extended to the territory as from the 12th March, 1934.

Bilateral Agreements.

(b) A Commercial Agreement and Protocol between the United Kingdom and Estonia, dated the 11th July, 1934,

* Colonial No. 77.

† Colonial No. 52.

‡ Page 67.

ratified in London on the 29th August, 1934, was applied to the territory on the 8th September, 1934. This agreement is to continue in force until the 31st December, 1936.

(c) Convention between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters, dated 31st May, 1932, ratified in London on the 29th June, 1933, was applied to the territory on the 23rd May, 1934. This convention in so far as it affects the Netherlands Colony of Curaçao was applied to the territory on the 29th June, 1934.

(d) Convention between the United Kingdom and Denmark regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters dated the 29th November, 1932, ratified in London on the 12th May, 1933, was applied to the territory on the 27th March, 1934.

Nationals of States Members of the League of Nations are afforded full economic equality in the territory in accordance with the stipulations of the mandate.

V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

6. There has been no change during the year in the division of the territory for administrative purposes. Details have already been given in previous reports regarding the general administration of the two spheres, which for administrative purposes comprise the district of Ho, with headquarters at Kpandu in the Southern Section, and the districts of Eastern Dagomba and Kete-Krachi with parts of Kusasi and Mamprussi districts in the north.

There has been no change in the administrative staff which consists of seven District Commissioners or Assistant District Commissioners, nine Second Division clerks, and two interpreters.

7. In the Southern Section frequent mention has already been made that at the time when this area came under British Mandate there were no less than sixty-eight mutually independent divisions, several of which consisted of only one village, and one having a population at the last census of not more than forty-nine. Whether the divisions had always been independent it is difficult to say at this stage of the history of the country. Various chiefs asserted paramountcy over others, but it is probable that alliances for defensive purposes existed among some of the divisions which did not involve allegiance of one to another during times of peace. But whatever the reasons, the numerous small independent divisions were a big hindrance to any form of local government, and Political Officers carried out extensive propaganda on the advantages of amalgamation. The first natural reluctance to abandon an independence long since acquired soon disappeared when it was realized that the paramount chief of an amalgamated State would

have no right to interfere with the management of the internal affairs of their respective divisions unless invited by them to do so. Last year's report recorded that the strength of the new States with their populations was as follows:—

| <i>State.</i> | <i>No. of former divisions.</i> | | | | <i>Paramount Chief.</i> | | <i>Population.</i> |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Akpini | ... | ... | ... | 20 | Fia of Kpandu | ... | 28,238 |
| Asogli | ... | ... | ... | 14 | Fiaga of Ho | ... | 15,016 |
| Awatime | ... | ... | ... | 10 | Fiaga of Awatime | ... | 13,285 |
| Buem | ... | ... | ... | 3 | Omanhene of Buem | ... | 22,901 |
| | | | | — | | | |
| | | | | 47 | | | 79,440 |
| | | | | — | | | |

During 1934 one division only, namely Dakpa, with a population of just over 1,100, joined the Asogli State.

It is only natural that the amalgamation of the last twenty divisions, some of which are either backward or too proud at present to join into one or other of the groups already in existence, will take some time to effectuate. It may be that another group altogether will be formed. That it is a matter entirely for the divisions concerned has been the key-note of the success of these amalgamations, for Political Officers are careful to see that no pressure in any shape or form is employed to induce any independent State to accept a position subordinate to another. Emphasis is merely laid on the advantages to be gained from a unification of divisions which will carry out a properly defined policy for the benefit of the people and improvement of their State.

8. Inspections of tribunal books have been made throughout the year by the District Commissioner, and there has been a great improvement in the keeping of the records in the tribunals of the larger divisions. The Buem tribunals in particular are functioning well and are not afraid to enforce their own judgments. In the smaller divisions, however, the same care is not shown mainly owing to their inability to pay a regular clerk.

9. The State Councils have, however, successfully settled the several disputes of a political or constitutional nature which have arisen during the past year. The decisions have been carefully made, after considerable thought, and in no case has one been reversed on appeal to the Governor. It may be confidently stated that the year has been one of quiet progress.

10. Coming to the Northern Section, the administrative staff consisted, as in 1933, of five District or Assistant District Commissioners, two of whom have their headquarters in the Northern area while the other three reside at stations in the Northern Territories which are within short distance of the areas under their respective control. The personnel of the African subordinate staff remains the same.

11. Taking a general survey it may be said that the period under review has been one of peace, broken only by two incidents, and of steady progress made possible by close co-operation between the Administrative Officers, the representatives of various departments and the Native Authorities. The relations between the Administrative Officers and the people have been extremely cordial. The latter appear to have confidence in the sincerity of the former's actions, difficult to understand though they must sometimes be, and they certainly have not lost that sense of corporate responsibility on the maintenance and development of which so largely depends their progress in the management of local affairs. Making allowance for the fact that less than two years have elapsed since its installation, the machinery of native administration may be said to be running smoothly. Defects will, no doubt, be discovered, but the appearance of these, and even a temporary break-down of a component part, must be expected in this as in other machinery while it remains in the experimental stage. Experience of it in operation will alone show where alterations and strengthening are required. The Native Courts are functioning more satisfactorily than was anticipated and are popular with the people. They continue to be closely supervised, not because the members have shown any tendency to act corruptly, but on account of their imperfect understanding of their powers and of the procedure that is laid down for them to follow.

12. In executive matters the Native Authorities have exhibited a far better grasp of what is required of them than might be expected of a people who have only recently had real power conferred on them. They accept and offer advice with equal readiness and they are beginning to display an independence of decision which augurs well for their future success. The Ya Na of Dagomba and certain of his subordinate chiefs are now paid fixed monthly salaries as also are the police, the clerical staff, and other employees of the Native Administration. In the opinion of the District Commissioners it is the payment to them of definite salaries which has done more than anything else to enhance the prestige of the chiefs in the eyes of their people and to teach them the reality of their powers and responsibilities.

13. In the Dagomba district the Native Administration has made very definite progress during the year. From 1st January, slaughterhouse and market fees, which had hitherto been appropriated by Government, were handed over to the native treasury, and though in Togoland the revenue is small, the richer subdivisions of Savelugu and Gulkpiego have enabled the Yendi treasury, which previously had to struggle for existence, to become financially sound. The division is fortunate in having Tamale headquarters of Government in its midst, where not unnaturally most money is in circulation.

14. The total estimate for the Dagomba Native Administration for the financial year realized £2,639 the principal items of which are :—

| | £ |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| (a) Court fines and fees | 263 |
| (b) Market fees | 754 |
| (c) Town rents (Tamale) | 138 |
| (d) Ferries | 180 |
| (e) Kraal fees | 225 |

It must be emphasized, however, that the whole of the town rents of Tamale and the ferries, and approximately 75 per cent. of (a), (b), and (e) are derived from towns in the Northern Territories which are not in the Mandated Territory. Now that there is an established native treasury it is possible to pay a regular salary of £15 a month to the Ya Na, while smaller salaries are paid to his councillors and employees, the total wages bill being over £45 per mensem. Nevertheless no appreciable increase of revenue can be expected from the present sources, and further progress is entirely dependent on a small direct tax the introduction of which is at present under the serious consideration of the Gold Coast Government. In Appendix V* will be found the simple estimates drawn up by the Dagomba Native Administration. They afford interesting reading, and show the advance which has already been made in the direction of local government.

15. Mention was made in last year's report of the Ya Na's illness. He is making a good recovery and is now once again in full possession of his mental faculties though his right side is still partially paralysed. He is a man of great presence, wise in his counsel, yet at heart a simple adherent to his faith. Once on referring to his illness he described how on visiting his farm he encountered a large snake which his followers stoned to death. On his return in the evening, he continued, his eyes began to trouble him, when suddenly a "spirit" struck him down, with the result that he lost all power of movement and speech. Then the spirit spoke: "See, you killed my child this morning, now I am showing you what I can do." From this stroke he made a gradual but complete recovery. But in March, 1932, he was again struck down during a visit to Tamale for the opening of the Waterworks, where he met the Yabumwura of Gonja for the first time since the Gonja-Dagomba wars. He had violated, he declared, an old taboo which forbade the Dakpema of Tamale and the Ya Na to meet face to face. In doing so both were shortly afterwards laid low by a stroke from which the Dakpema died.

16. Of the two incidents which marred the peace of the Mandated Territory during the year one occurred among the Konkomba. They have thus besmirched, only slightly it is true, the clean sheet of abstention from disturbances which they were awarded

in the report for 1933. The two villages, known as Sanguli and Nambiri, concerned in the affray, are situated close to one another and about forty miles distant from Yendi. On the 14th March the young men decided to fight to settle what was to them the important question of the right to catch rats on a certain piece of land the ownership of which they disputed. The casualties amounted to three killed and twenty-one wounded. A report of the affray reached the Commissioner early in the afternoon of the following day and he immediately proceeded to the scene with police, and a hospital nurse to attend to the wounded. On his arrival there he found the contesting parties lined up on opposite sides of a stream apparently ready to resume hostilities. In order to compel the combatants to disperse and so to avoid further casualties, the District Commissioner fired five or six shots across the valley, which formed the battle-ground, to the hill opposite. This immediately had the desired effect, but unfortunately one of the bullets went astray and struck one of the Sanguli in the shoulder. He recovered as also did the twenty-one who were wounded by arrows. Rumours of other impending affrays were received at various times but they proved to have been invented by the Konkomba, who have a strong sense of humour, to bring the District Commissioner and his police out on long and tiring journeys for no purpose other than to receive their greetings.

17. It is difficult to devise a means for preventing these occasional affrays. To regard them as ebullitions of barbarity and to pity them as poor savages for their lack of control is in some ways a doubtful compliment when one sees our civilization and the lack of it amongst these people, and it does occur to one to question the superiority of the one over the other. These affrays are the outcome of inter-village rivalry amongst men of very fine physique and spirit; they are carried on under recognized rules and are the counterparts of British "local Derbies" wherein every year opportunity is given to pay off old scores in no uncertain manner against one's own personal enemy.

18. The other incident occurred in Mamprussi at Kengo, situated in the canton of Buguri on the borders of French and British Mandated Territory, when the District Commissioner was attempting, at the request of the local chief, to arrest six B'Mobas who were notorious criminals. The District Commissioner succeeded in arresting five of them, and was leaving for Bawku when an arrow fired by the sixth from an adjacent compound struck him in the left side. With the assistance of a friendly Kusasi the arrow was cut out with a penknife and a disinfectant applied to the wound. After a somewhat dangerous illness the District Commissioner has recovered, although the arrow had entered his lung. Ordinarily, the B'Mobas are a lovable and law-abiding people and there is no record that they have ever given trouble in Kusasi. But it has been ascertained that these men in question are well known to

the French Authorities and their reputation for lawlessness is fully known. The man who fired the arrow is said to be a native of the adjoining territory under French Mandate and it is understood that he has now been apprehended. The other ringleaders have been suitably dealt with by the British Courts.

19. *Mamprussi*.—The 1933 report gave details of the three Native Authorities comprising the district all of whom are subordinate to the Na of Mamprussi whose headquarters are at Nalerigu.

20. Of the three areas, Kusasi is the most difficult to administer on account of the continued influx of immigrants. It is estimated that the population of that part of the Mandated Territory has increased from 10,000 in German days to 41,000. This heavy increase is due largely to emigration from the Ivory Coast. The measures of control effected since 1932 have, however, proved their value, and during the year a number of sections in Worikambo, a canton, have been consolidated under two minor chiefs. Such organization has helped to overcome the lack of discipline and unity which is the chief difficulty of administration among these numerous small groups of immigrants; and in this the authority of the lesser chiefs has been greatly enhanced by the fact that the chief of Bawku continues to exercise able and respected control over the area. It is less than three years since he was officially recognized as a subdivisional chief and during that short period he has, by his consideration for and just treatment of the chiefs under him, earned their confidence and wholehearted support.

21. The same difficulties have not arisen in the B'Moba and Konkomba areas; the few newcomers are usually connected by marriage or family ties to their hosts and are readily absorbed into the family groups.

22. The contented administration of the B'Mobas who are a most progressive people under the chief of Bounkourougou has been somewhat marred during the year by the intolerant attitude of Binde—a sub-chief, who could not forget that he and his family had before 1932 been accustomed to approach the Nayiri direct and decided to ignore the Native Authority. This led to a breach in the relations between the sub-chiefs and his B'Moba followers, which the Nayiri was unable to heal. He is now being assisted by the Administration and an early and honourable settlement is predicted. In other directions, however, the chief of Bounkourougou has strengthened his position, and his other subordinate chiefs have accorded him the respect he deserves. An old man now, and therefore no longer active, the chief is represented by his brother at meetings of the Mamprussi Divisional Council.

23. The chief of Yunyoo, the Native Authority for the Konkomba area, is descended from Natia, a son of the thirteenth Na of Mamprussi. As so frequently happens, Natia was probably sent away from Nalerigu to make his own career, or on account of some

offence which he had committed, and settled at Yunyoo, a two-day journey from his father's town. The Konkombas subsequently arrived and Natia established a sphere of influence by giving them land. There are no villages of any size, the largest, Gbongpurugu, consisting of thirty-five compounds where the most influential Konkomba chief resides. The bulk of the population live in small hamlets composed of a few compounds, scattered throughout the area wherever suitable farming land has been found.

24. The tribunal at Nalerigu is seldom resorted to by the B'Moba or by the Konkomba but the one established at Bawku for the Kusasi area has settled a number of disputes.

25. Steady progress has been made by the Mamprussi divisional treasury during the year and it has been possible to commence the payment of small salaries to the Nayiri and his elders as a result of the ever widening sources of revenue. Nevertheless, although each sub-divisional treasury should subscribe a portion of its revenue to the divisional treasury at Nalerigu, the Kusasi area is the only one of the three that has as yet contributed. This is derived from the large markets at Pusiga and Kongo, both adjacent to the international boundary, and from the caravanserai and cattle kraal at Danagu on the cattle route which traverses the northern portion of the district. A proportion of this income has been set aside for well-digging and the improvement of markets, and work has already been started.

The introduction of a light tax would provide a means of imbuing the people of these areas with a sense of responsibility, and in that part of the district where there is a lack of tribal or historical relationship would inculcate a respect for authority.

26. Further examination into the constitution of the B'Moba has shown that this tribe is still in the clan and family stage. The affairs of each family are conducted by the "Sakoa" who is invariably the oldest male. He is sometimes assisted by a junior "Sakoa". As disputes of succession do not arise it can be assumed that the system is suited to the present needs of the natives.

27. Some further elucidation of paragraph 20 of last year's report is asked for in regard to the re-formation of the states of Mamprussi and Dagomba and Gonja, as fears were expressed that the alteration which had been made in the districts, whereby states hitherto disintegrated were now once more reunited, might jeopardize the territorial integrity of these states and the terms of the mandate thereby be violated.

28. With regard to the small areas of Mamprussi and Gonja situate in the Mandated Territory, the reunion with their former paramount chiefs has been entirely voluntary. Their wishes in this matter have been respected and they would never be condemned as displaying seditious tendencies in the event of their

desire to petition the League of Nations in any matter in which they might not agree with the Government of the Gold Coast. This change in status, it must be remembered, is purely for administrative reasons and is to the advantage of the people themselves. As regards Dagomba, the position is different for the reunion of this tribe has brought the Dagomba living around Tamale within the sphere of the rule of the Ya Na who resides in the Mandated Territory. It is not a question of the Ya Na acknowledging allegiance to some paramount authority in the Northern Territories. It is hoped that this short explanation will convince the Permanent Mandates Commission that the members of the Mandated Territory are not in any way fettered, and can always approach the Commission, if they so desire, to bring any point to their notice.

29. *Krachi*.—Krachi district is inhabited by numerous small communities of various origins and it was thought that a strong local authority might be built up to include those other small communities on the Ashanti Protectorate boundary of Yeji and Prang. This was found to be impracticable and the chiefs within the district have now been promised that if they are prepared to amalgamate and form a council accepting the Krachiwura as the senior member they will be granted a constitution.

30. Apart from the Adele and Adjuati peoples, who have lived as independent entities for many years, there are to be considered those other collections of people, some of whom live south of the Volta, who are bound by ties of varying strength to the Krachiwura and his elders of Larteh origin or to their fetish, Dente. These in order of numerical importance are the Krachis of Larteh origin; the Nchumurus, the Apai or Pawuru people from Kwahu; the Tapas, and the Bassas from Wassaw; the Ntrubus, the Akrosu and Ajadi people of Akim and Ashanti origin.

The Krachiwura himself is of Larteh origin and is accepted as the senior of those Larteh elders who with their people live round Krachikrom and form the biggest and best organized unit. Each elder who has his own villages also maintains a house in Krachikrom where he spends the greater part of his time acting as he should as a councillor to the stool.

The Lartehs number some 6,000, and the Nchumurus, who number some 2,500, form the second largest group. These latter people, living on both banks of the Dakar river, though chiefly on the east bank, appear originally to have served the Gonjas; they served the Kpembe-wura through the Sumbung-wura. Mainly owing to the partition of their area by the Anglo-German International Frontier, and recently owing to the tactlessness of an unpopular Sumbung-wura, there has been an increasing tendency among them to deny their allegiance to Gonja, and to serve the Krachi division; the powerful Krachi Dente fetish is perhaps an added attraction at Krachi.

31. Of the other states in this district the Adele and Adjuati are the only ones which can be considered to have a right to recognition as Native Authorities. Careful enquiries have been carried out and certain information regarding their history and reconstitution is now available which hitherto had been of a very slender nature chiefly owing to the difficulties of reaching them, living as they do in the hill fastnesses off the beaten track.

32. These people are said to be alert, intelligent and gay, but great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining accurate information as to their constitution, tribal law, and religion owing to the secrecy displayed by those in a position to give the desired information. This secrecy was due partly to the belief that death will follow an improper revelation of tribal secrets, and partly because the chiefs, who were only instituted in recent times, were afraid that the Government desired to take their power from them and give it back to an older authority. This prejudice against imparting information was eventually broken down sufficiently to enable the investigator to collect and collate enough information as to enable him to form, it is hoped, a fairly accurate estimate of the social religious constitution of the two tribes.

As a result it has been ascertained that although the two tribes appear to have arrived in their present locality from two absolutely different points of the compass, the Adele coming from a locality north of Accra in the Gold Coast Colony and the Adjuati from the north of Togoland under French Mandate, yet their constitutions, religion, law and customs reveal similarities that cannot be explained as mere coincidences.

Both tribes recognize the existence of a Supreme Being, called by the Adele "Urobori", and by the Adjuati "Brukung". Urobori, however, unlike the O-mborr of the Konkombas (which suggests a linguistic connexion with Urobori, as also with the Ashanti Borebore) has not left the terrestrial sphere for the celestial one. He remains on earth and has not delegated his management of affairs to nature gods. He is a god fashioned after the nature of man, unapproachable except through his priestly intermediary, but his voice can be heard and his face be seen by that intermediary. Brukung similarly has such human characteristics as to be married and to have a son. A comparison is possible with the early Israelite conception of Jehovah.

The word "Urobori" means "sky" in Badre, the language of the Adele, and it certainly bears a resemblance to the Konkomba O-mborr. But the latter is a sun-god, whereas Urobori does not seem to have any particular connexion with the sun, and first appears to be closely associated with water, like the Ashanti Supreme Being Nyame. So also does Brukung. Their emergence on to dry land finds a parallel in the Bible, for Dagon, that old Palestinian god, was half-man, half-fish. Perhaps the explanation of a water-god being called "sky" may be found in the

close association which exists in every mind between heaven and the element that reflects it, that takes on its colours and is fed by its rain. Whether this is the true explanation or not, Urobori and Brukung are nothing so unattainable as the sun. They appear in human guise; they are thought of as actual men. Brukung is married. Urobori is old. They live in definite localities. They would be as capable as Jehovah of walking about a garden in the evening. The first high priest saw Urobori's face as Moses saw Jehovah's hinder parts, and both knew them more fearful for their likeness to mankind. Both, like the early Jehovah, live in hills—hills where there is plenty of water. Like Jehovah again they speak to their chosen servants out of the cave or calabash if not from the cloud; like him they can kill at a distance and defeat their enemies in battle. "The Lord is a man of war." There is also a close resemblance between the political and priestly functions of Moses and those of the Adele and Adjuati priest-kings. It is significant not only as an indication of the nature of the Adele and Adjuati gods and of the point which they have already reached on the long road of religious evolution, but as showing from what humble soil, given the environment, the moment and the genius, a really exalted spiritual conception might spring.

The Supreme Being inhabits a shrine and is approached and makes his commands known through the keeper of the shrine, originally probably the leading elder, who eventually develops into the priest-king or the owner of the land, i.e., the man who possessed the land in a spiritual sense. In Adele the shrine was called Ekpeng and the keeper Ekpente—the father of the Ekpeng. The Adjuatis have a similar institution. The Ekpente was the mouthpiece of Urobori and in due course became the temporal ruler of the people and their fount of justice. This office corresponds very closely to that of the Tindanas, Tingansobes, and other names by which the hamlet priest is known in practically all the tribes of the Northern Territories. But with the Adele, it is interesting to observe how the division of the spiritual from the political power took place. In most parts of the country when the European asked the people to produce their "Chief", the spiritual leader was not prepared as it were to accept official recognition of his temporal as well as of his spiritual power. The result was that he kept much in the background and it frequently happened that a political leader was appointed who had not the slightest claim to the office. With the Ekpentes, however, though they were not prepared to accept the added responsibilities incurred by an official recognition of their leadership both spiritual and temporal, they took the precaution to ensure that the political chief should be chosen from the old priestly family thereby not losing touch altogether with the political organization.

It is interesting to record that the present head chief of the Adele renounced his claim to succeed to the Ekpenteship in order that he

might take up the appointment of political chief. This action indicates the extent that evolution from the priest-king stage has progressed.

Tribal Law.

33. As might be expected of a society whose common acts of daily life are intimately bound up with religion, anti-social conduct is regarded by the Adele as something more offensive to god than to man; and in consequence the remedial measures taken are all properly of a religious and propitiatory nature. The laws are few, and concern themselves mainly with stealing, quarrelling, and sexual misdemeanours. Stealing in the old days by the common people was punished with death. The thief was taken up to the room of execution at Djponko and killed with one of Urobori's knives. But a child of parents of consequence was taken before the Ekpente by the person offended, and he with the culprit's father went into the room of execution at Djponko, the Ekpente leading in the boy, and the four of them were shut up there alone in darkness. Then the Ekpente reproved the boy, whose father afterwards bought palm-wine to be poured out before Urobori.

Adultery, like stealing, is punished in degrees that vary with the status of the offending and the offended parties; that is, of course, when it is discovered. Presumably this does not often happen unless the wife conceives, but in the cases when it does, immediate measures are taken to make her disclose her lover's name. The usual method is to bind the woman's arms very tightly with a certain creeper the touch of which violently irritates the skin; so bound she is left in the room of execution from sunrise to sunset, alone. But if she has conceived a child by her lover and refuses to tell his name, her sufficient punishment is that the child will die at birth, after a protracted labour. Only if she consents to reveal the lover's name will her labour be easy and the child live. The young man so exposed was traditionally dealt with in one of three ways. If he was of the common people and had taken an old man's wife, he was killed in the room at Djponko in the presence of the Ekpente, the woman's father and his own father. If he was well-born, instead of death the Ekpente inflicted a fine of a sheep and two fowls and a pot of palm-wine and the equivalent in cowries of a sum varying between one and five pounds. But if a young man of good parentage is found to have seduced his friend's wife, then first of all his father tells the Ekpente; and he gives power for the son to be put into the room of execution for seven days without food or fire, or a cloth to cover him. After that time the father buys palm-wine and goes up to Djponko with the Ekpente and his son's friend. The two young men kneel with their hands side by side on the ground; the offender's head is bowed with shame, he may not look up; his friend has liberty to revile him and heap insults on him until his mind is at ease. Then the Ekpente pours the palm-wine over their hands, and afterwards rubs his fingers in the wine

that is spilled and places his hand between the offender's hands, saying, "Do not do this thing again to your friend." The offender washes his forehead and breast, and the Ekpente does the same to his friend, saying, "Now let your hearts cool towards one another." So they go their ways. Exactly the same thing happens if two boys of good parentage have a quarrel; only in this case they are both shut up in the room of execution for one week together.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

34. There are no railways in the Territory.

Roads.

35. In the Southern Section the main trade routes suffered considerably from the heavy traffic passing over these roads, and all maintenance was kept up by paid labour. In view of the unsatisfactory nature of communal labour provided for by the chiefs, only grass cleaning was undertaken by them. The road to the rich cocoa centres in the north of Ho district was extended as far as Guaman. The villages farther north have seen the advantages of quick communications and have undertaken to build the road to Kajebi and Ahamansu, where there are large areas of cocoa now coming into bearing.

36. The most important event of the year was the opening of a bridge over the River Dayi by the Governor of the Gold Coast on 21st April. The bridge was built in response to the request of the local population and cost in all £850. Of this amount £590 was subscribed by Europeans and Africans, and the Gold Coast Government voted the balance of £260. All skilled labour was paid for but the divisions who asked for the bridge voluntarily supplied all unskilled labour. No man, however, worked more than sixteen days. The bridge is 168 feet long and is constructed of steel girders on concrete foundations and with a concrete decking. The bridging of the Dayi river now brings Kpandu ten miles nearer to Accra.

37. In the Northern Section, the ferries across the two rivers Oti and Asokoko were put out of commission for more than three months by the heavy rains and swollen rivers. More permanent bridges and culverts in place of old wooden structures have been built between Kpandu and Krachi, and it is hoped that in a year or two this road will become all-weather.

38. The nine-mile road from Bawku to Pusiga in the French frontier provides an important link with the general road system and is still the only motor road in this area. The B'Moba chiefs have for some time, however, been anxious to extend the dry season road that runs from Gambaga to Sakogu into their area as far as Nakpandure, a distance of about seven miles. This work will be done in the near future and should prove of great use to the Medical Officer and members of the Administration who wish to visit the hospital camp at Nakpandure.

Post and Telegraphs.

39. In the Southern Section no new offices or postal agencies were opened during the year, the total number open for business at the close of the year being two head post offices and thirteen postal agencies. The agency at Ve Deme was moved to Golokwati on 1st March, 1934, and a small increase of business has resulted.

40. The main motor mail service between Accra and Ho and Hohoe, which are the two distributive centres, was run once weekly throughout the year without interruption, and was slightly accelerated on the completion of the Dayi bridge which provided a more direct route. The branch runner services were satisfactorily maintained.

41. There were no developments in the telegraph and telephone services during the year, the only office with such facilities being at Ho. Estimates for extensions to Kpandu and Hohoe have, however, been prepared.

42. In the Northern Section no changes or further developments occurred in postal arrangements during the year. The two agencies at Yendi and Krachi which transact most of the business are maintained entirely for the use of Government and missionary bodies, as the native has at present little or no interest in the life of the outside world.

STATISTICS.

43. Statistics of business and mail matter dealt with during 1934 are shown hereunder. There have been decreases under several headings as compared with the return of business for 1933.

| | | 1934. | 1933. |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | £ | £ |
| Sale of postage stamps | ... | 384 | 397 |
| Postal orders issued | | 2,936 | 3,387 |
| ,, ,, paid | | 1,445 | 1,738 |
| Money orders issued | | 1,840 | 1,573 |
| ,, ,, paid | | 307 | 772 |
| Savings Bank deposits | ... | 1,280 | 1,457 |
| ,, ,, withdrawals | ... | 533 | 622 |
| Telegraph revenue | | 83 | 101 |
| Telephone revenue | | 86 | 81 |
| Parcel Post, trade charge | ... | 617 | 633 |
| ,, ,, customs duties | ... | 214 | 267 |
| ,, ,, other charges | ... | 36 | 40 |

Postal Matter.

| | 1934. | 1933. |
|--|--------|--------|
| Posted letters, etc., including registered articles | 50,219 | 54,145 |
| ,, book packets, etc. | 793 | 1,716 |
| Delivered letters, etc., including registered articles | 44,889 | 45,214 |
| ,, book packets, etc. | 8,372 | 5,187 |

Public Works.

44. Little work was carried out by the Public Works Department in the area, attention being mostly directed to the repair and maintenance of Government buildings and certain roads. Supervision was exercised by the District Engineers from Tamale and Accra.

Transport Department.

45. During the year the following services were performed by the Government Transport Department:—

(a) 106 Government officers, 27 tons of officers' kit, and 137 tons of Government stores and materials including mails were conveyed by motor transport from Accra to Ho, Kpeve, Hohoe, Kpandu, and Golokwati in the Southern Section.

(b) 6 Government officers, 14 tons of officers' kit, and 3½ tons of Government stores were transported from Kumasi and Tamale to Krachi and Yendi in the Northern Section.

VII.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

46. Statements of revenue and expenditure for the calendar year are contained in appendices VII and VIII.

47. The revenue for the year 1934 amounted to £25,503 17s. 4d. as against £33,402 15s. for the year 1933. The net decrease of £7,898 17s. 8d. is due chiefly to (a) a fall in import duties of £5,717 and £651 in respect of export duties, (b) fewer firearms and ammunition licences under the heading of licences and other internal revenue, of which the net decrease is £1,627, and (c) the cessation of the levy on Civil Servants' emoluments, as from 1st July, 1934, which is £365 less than the previous year. There is, however, an increase of £524 on account of a larger receipt from the share of the income from the West African Currency Board.

48. The following is a comparative statement of Customs revenue for Togoland, and of the figures for the Customs import revenue of the Gold Coast and domestic exports from the Gold Coast and from Togoland.

| | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs import revenue for the Colony ... | 1,366,753 | 1,467,307 | 1,264,770 |
| Domestic commercial exports from the Colony. | 7,565,723 | 7,791,842 | 7,849,217 |
| Domestic commercial exports from Togoland | 86,433 | 90,801 | 72,943 |
| Customs revenue for Togoland based on the above figures plus actual revenue collected. | 24,709 | 25,380 | 18,989 |

49. The expenditure for the year 1934 was £71,346 3s. 4d. as against £75,389 10s. 11d. for the year 1933, a net decrease of £4,043 7s. 7d.

The main decreases appear under the following heads:—

| | £ |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Agriculture | 458 |
| Customs | 572 |
| Pensions contributions | 600 |
| Police | 550 |
| Political | 3,041 |
| Survey | 2,395 |

The decrease in the Political Administration is due to the fact that fewer officers have on the whole been employed in Togoland during the year. No survey work has been carried out during the year under review.

Increases under the various heads are as follows:—

| | £ |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Education | 329 |
| Medical | 2,283 |
| Health Branch | 277 |
| Printing | 210 |
| Public Works, annually recurrent ... | 386 |

The increase under the Medical Department is due to greater expenditure on the working of the Leper Settlement at Ho, and the cost of drugs and hospital equipment being charged proportionately to Togoland for the first time.

50. The excess of expenditure over revenue for the year was £45,842 as compared with £41,986 for the year 1933.

51. M. Rappard has asked for further information regarding the figures relating to the Customs Department.

It may perhaps be repeated that the Customs revenue is obtained by the following method: the percentage which the total import revenue of the whole Colony bears to the total value of domestic exports for the whole Colony is first ascertained (in the present year this is 16·113 per cent.), 16·113 per cent. of £72,943 (which is the value of domestic commercial exports from Togoland) is then added to the actual collection by the Preventive Service to give the estimated Togoland revenue from Customs import duties = £13,268. Although this is the system under which figures are assessed it can only be taken as an estimate; nevertheless it is considered the fairest and most reasonable method of assessment particularly in view of the fact that the total cash collections of Customs import and export revenue in Togoland itself are only £7,236. It will thus be readily understood that the actual cost of the Preventive Service has in fact no bearing on the Customs revenue shown in the return.

52. It may also be mentioned here that the publications of trade statistics refers to “Commercial Imports and Exports” and “Government Imports and Exports”, the two classes being kept separate. In view of this it will be understood that “Domestic Commercial Exports” exclude all exports by Government. Actually Government does not export any domestic products. The

principal domestic commercial exports consist of cocoa, gold, diamonds, manganese, timber, palm kernels, and copra.

VIII.—TAXATION.

53. There is no direct taxation in the Territory. Revenue is collected by indirect taxation only, but the area is not financially productive, for trade is for the most part local.

54. Alterations in taxation under the Customs tariff are appended below :—

CHANGES IN TARIFF DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Order in Council No. 3, amended as from the 14th March, 1934, added various items to Schedules 1, 2, and 3 to the Customs Tariff Ordinance (Cap. 34) as follows :—

Schedule 1—Table of Import Duties.

(a) By assessing the duty on “ oil, illuminating, including kerosene and other refined burning oils ” and “ motor spirit ” at 80° Fahrenheit.

(b) New item—No. “ 33A. Silk Manufactures :—Noil Cloth : rate of duty $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard.”

Schedule 2—Table of Exemptions.

(a) New item No. “ 20A. Cocoa powder and plain chocolate in bars and admitted as such by the Comptroller.”

(b) Item No. 21—by adding “ and postage stamps (used and unused) ” at the end of the item.

(c) Item No. 29—by adding after the word “ wine ” the words “ and altar bread ”.

(d) Item No. 32—by adding after the word “ agriculture ” the words “ and horticultural ”.

(e) Item No. 32—by adding a new paragraph as follows :—
“ (c) Labourers’ shovels, admitted as such by the Comptroller.”

(f) Item No. 41—by inserting after the words “ Pharmacopœia and ” the words “ medical serums ”.

(g) Item No. 48—by inserting after the word “ use ” in line 6 the words “ and camp and travelling equipment ”.

(h) New item—No. “ 50A. Personal effects landed within two months of a passenger’s arrival, provided that the passenger reported to the Collector in charge of the port at the time of his arrival that part of his personal effects, stating the nature thereof, had been left behind, and further provided that they are such as would have been passed free of Customs duty, if they had been brought with the passenger ”.

Schedule 3—Table of Export Duties.

By increasing the rate of duty on diamonds from 5 *per centum ad valorem* to $6\frac{1}{4}$ *per centum ad valorem*.

Order in Council No. 18 amended as from the 27th July, 1934, Schedule 1 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 34) as follows:—

Schedule 1—Table of Import Duties.

(a) By reducing the rates of duty on the under-mentioned articles as follows:—

Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers from 6d. to 4d. each or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the higher.

Shirts from 9d. to 6d. each or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.

Singlets from 3d. to 2d. each or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.

(b) By removing the surtax of 5 *per centum* of the rates of import duty imposed in March, 1932, on all dutiable imports (excepting spirits and certain cotton manufactures).

55. The levy on the salaries of all Government officials was removed as from July, 1934.

56. The possibility of the introduction of a small annual tax by the Native Authorities in the Northern Section is now being carefully considered. This would not occasion any resentment or surprise for under the German régime the system of taxation in force was said to have been fixed at 6s. per male over 16 years of age. Alternatively twelve days' labour was demanded. There is no record as to why this practice was discontinued, but it is more than probable during the interval of eight years after Togoland had been evacuated by the German Administration when the country was under martial law that this tax was allowed to remain in abeyance and later its reintroduction was lost sight of or shelved, as the Gold Coast itself has no direct taxation of this nature.

IX.—TRADE.

57. An accurate estimate of the value and quantity of trade passing between the Gold Coast and the Territory is not possible, in that the ultimate destination of food imported at the Gold Coast for sale in that area is not recorded.

The following statements give particulars of trade (exclusive of specie) passing across the Anglo-French Togoland frontier for the calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Imports.

| Article. | 1933. | | 1934. | |
|--|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Animals and birds, living (all kinds) No. | 5,183 | £ 1,846 | 5,012 | £ 1,808 |
| Apparel | — | 101 | — | 73 |
| Firearms : | | | | |
| Rifles No. | 1 | 23 | 2 | 13 |
| Ammunition : | | | | |
| Shots, slugs and pellets lb. | 312 | 6 | 22 | — |
| Bags and sacks (empty) not including paper bags No. | 73,369 | 3,141 | 34,540 | 1,176 |

| Article. | 1933. | | 1934. | |
|---|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| Beads, other than real coral... lb. | 1,230 | 74 | 1,422 | 71 |
| Beer and ale, stout and porter ... gal. | 3 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Bicycles and tricycles ... No. | 17 | 102 | 3 | 12 |
| Cement and lime ... tons | 272 | 1,373 | 230 | 965 |
| Chinaware or porcelain, earthenware or pottery: | | | | |
| Earthenware ... | — | 274 | — | 273 |
| Cotton manufactures: | | | | |
| Piece goods ... { sq. yds. cwt. | 5,294 13 | 187 | { 4,476 12 | 203 |
| Other kinds ... | — | 57 | — | 21 |
| Fish of all kinds ... cwt. | 1,310 | 1,091 | 710 | 1,155 |
| Grain: | | | | |
| Rice ... cwt. | 39 | 33 | 37 | 17 |
| Other kinds... cwt. | 440 | 258 | 63 | 40 |
| Pulse: | | | | |
| Beans and peas ... cwt. | 399 | 198 | 426 | 197 |
| Other farinaceous preparations ... cwt. | 666 | 333 | 56 | 15 |
| Implements and tools: | | | | |
| Agricultural ... | — | 239 | — | 202 |
| Artisans' ... | — | 87 | — | 52 |
| Lard and lard substitutes ... cwt. | 33 | 63 | 30 | 33 |
| Leather: | | | | |
| Dressed and undressed ... lb. | 1,054 | 55 | 958 | 53 |
| Machinery: | | | | |
| Sewing machines ... No. | 22 | 135 | 3 | 17 |
| Meats: | | | | |
| Fresh ... cwt. | 106 | 274 | 71 | 129 |
| Smoked or cured ... cwt. | 26 | 51 | 55 | 85 |
| Medicines and drugs ... | — | 74 | — | 11 |
| Metals: | | | | |
| Iron and steel manufactures: | | | | |
| Corrugated iron sheets ... tons | 53 | 1,243 | 34 | 507 |
| Other kinds ... | — | 209 | — | 150 |
| Oils: | | | | |
| Edible ... gal. | 14,634 | 580 | 31,840 | 1,057 |
| Illuminating ... gal. | 202 | 22 | 11 | 1 |
| Lubricating ... gal. | 38 | 4 | 180 | 18 |
| Motor spirit ... gal. | 760 | 98 | 584 | 67 |
| Provisions, unenumerated ... | — | 792 | — | 144 |
| Salt, other kinds ... cwt. | 6,454 | 2,113 | 8,999 | 2,776 |
| Soap, other kinds ... cwt. | 83 | 43 | 87 | 36 |
| Sugar, refined ... cwt. | 15 | 22 | 7 | 9 |
| Tar ... gal. | 1,346 | 131 | 911 | 100 |
| Tobacco: | | | | |
| Unmanufactured ... lb. | 740 | 123 | 274 | 43 |
| Manufactured: | | | | |
| Cigarettes... { No. lb. | 4,079 10 | 7 | { 4,694 11 | 5 |
| Wine (all kinds) ... gal. | 42 | 14 | 23 | 8 |
| Other articles ... | — | 2,986 | — | 2,938 |
| Total ... | — | £18,463 | — | £14,480 |

Exports.

| <i>Article.</i> | <i>1933.</i> | | <i>1934.</i> | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | <i>Quantity.</i> | <i>Value.</i> | <i>Quantity.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |
| | Tons | £ | Tons | £ |
| Cocoa | 5,435 | 88,013 | 4,877 | 69,614 |
| Coffee, raw | 3 | 135 | 1 | 29 |
| Cotton, raw | 36 | 363 | 77 | 906 |
| Grain—maize | 2 | 23 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 |
| Kola-nuts | 20 | 488 | 15 | 180 |
| Palm kernels | 88 | 517 | 137 | 567 |
| Other articles | — | 6,575 | — | 6,844 |
| Total | — | £96,114 | — | £78,143 |

58. There is a drop in the imports of corrugated iron sheets but an increase in edible oil. This is palm oil principally imported from the French Mandated Sphere. There are definite signs that the trade depression is at last lifting, although evidence of this is not yet reflected in the trade figures.

59. The value of imports for 1934 was £14,480, a decrease of £3,983 as compared with 1933. The conditions of trade remained unchanged.

60. The value of exports for the year 1934 was £78,143, a decrease of £17,971. This is mainly attributed to the decrease in the tonnage of cocoa exported, coupled with the low price ruling for that product, which had an average value of £14 per ton of cocoa in 1934 whereas the average value in 1933 was £16.

Palm kernels showed an increase of 49 tons in quantity and £50 in value. Cotton, raw, showed an increase of 41 tons in quantity and £543 in value.

61. During the year under review a slight alteration in the establishment and distribution of the Preventive Service was made as a result of the closing of Dadiasi station on the 25th October, 1933.

The establishment and distribution are now as follows :—

- 1 First-class Superintendent.
- 3 Second-class Superintendents.
- 16 Third-class Superintendents.
- 8 Sergeants.
- 10 Corporals.
- 23 First-class Constables.
- 55 Second-class Constables.

A new salary scheme came into force on the 1st December, 1932, and the rates of pay now vary from 2s. per diem for a Second-class Constable to £150 per annum for a First-class Superintendent.

62. Smuggling continues on the downward trend, due in no small measure to the activity of the Preventive Service ; furthermore

the variation in the prices of the various commodities such as spirits and tobacco is so small that the professional smuggler hardly finds it of advantage to risk his liberty in the attempt. In 1934 seizures totalled 36 as against 46 in 1933, the number of persons convicted for revenue offences declined from 53 in 1933 to 40 in 1934, while the penalties imposed amounted to £47 in 1934 as against £191 in 1933.

The following is a comparative statement of the principal seizures in 1933 and 1934 :—

| | 1933. | 1934. |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Flintlock guns and cap guns ... | 1 | — |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured ... | 507 lb. | 464 lb. |

63. The cocoa card system was still in operation but only five stations were opened as against six last year, the one established at Liati at the request and expense of certain chiefs in 1933 having been closed down. The stations were opened on 1st October, a fortnight earlier than usual, and were closed on 30th March. The following figures show the amount of cocoa in tons which passed through the various stations during the season :—

| | Oct. 1934. | Nov. 1934. | Dec. 1934. | Jan. 1935. | Feb. 1935. | Mar. 1935. | Total. |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| To Palime ... | 624 | 518 | 1,920 | 2,483 | 2,507 | 816 | 8,868 |
| To Gold Coast ... | 163 | 1,050 | 1,006 | 329 | 471 | 795 | 3,814 |
| Totals ... | 787 | 1,568 | 2,926 | 2,812 | 2,978 | 1,611 | 12,682 |

64. It is of interest to note that during this season the greater proportion of the cocoa went to Palime, due probably to the fact that quite early in the season the French Authorities reduced their railway freight from Palime to Lome from 200 francs a ton to 100 francs a ton. Attached to this report is a map showing the six areas in the Mandated Territory in which cocoa is grown. The following are the figures for the four areas served by the card system :—

| Area. | 1933-34. | 1934-35. |
|----------|----------|----------|
| III. ... | 1,828 | 2,464 |
| IV. ... | 893 | 1,034 |
| V. ... | 5,929 | 8,264 |
| VI. ... | 576 | 920 |

These figures show a remarkable increase in each area. The total production of the four areas during the major crop season of 1933-34 was 8 per cent. over the season before. This year's production has advanced by 37 per cent. over last season while production is now over double of that in 1931-32.

65. Admittedly 1934 season was a good year for cocoa, but the rise in production can be chiefly accounted for by new plantations coming into bearing ; in addition the season opened early with better prices offering than last year. At Kpedze, the largest buying centre

in Area III, the price started at about 6s. 6d. for a load of 60 lb. and even touched the 10s. mark during the season.

At Guaman, which is now road-head, the price opened at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per load of 60 lb. and in January reached 9s. 3d.-9s. 6d.

66. At Senchi, where is the ferry across the River Volta, the Department of Agriculture established a check to determine the quantities of produce exported.

The following are the figures for the last three years:—

Agricultural Produce of the British Mandated Territory over the Senchi Ferry.

| <i>Produce.</i> | | | | <i>1932.</i> | <i>1933.</i> | <i>1934.</i> |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> |
| Beans | ... | ... | ... | 38·59 | 37·53 | 34·26 |
| Cocoa | ... | ... | ... | 4,010·50 | 3,294·60 | 6,284·81 |
| Capsicum | ... | ... | ... | 14·74 | 10·19 | 6·39 |
| Cassava | ... | ... | ... | 7·97 | 8·97 | 0·43 |
| Cocoyam | ... | ... | ... | 12·11 | 49·20 | 4·56 |
| Coffee | ... | ... | ... | 1·37 | 0·03 | 0·14 |
| Corn | ... | ... | ... | 109·16 | 119·64 | 13·08 |
| Garri | ... | ... | ... | 315·53 | 622·19 | 201·32 |
| Ground nuts | ... | ... | ... | 220·08 | 157·01 | 121·78 |
| Konkonte | ... | ... | ... | 22·73 | 26·16 | 0·08 |
| Onions | ... | ... | ... | 0·38 | 0·03 | — |
| Palm kernels | ... | ... | ... | 61·10 | 19·63 | 11·87 |
| Palm oil | ... | ... | ... | 54·29 | 64·15 | 42·63 |
| Plantains | ... | ... | ... | 2·75 | 11·44 | 1·15 |
| Tiger nuts | ... | ... | ... | 4·71 | 3·23 | 5·59 |
| Water yams | ... | ... | ... | 2·79 | 5·19 | — |
| Yams | ... | ... | ... | 302·24 | 198·48 | 146·91 |
| Total | | | | 5,181·04 | 4,627·67 | 6,875·00 |

A remunerative trade in foodstuffs must largely depend on cheap transport and a well-developed road system, but with the exception of cocoa, trade has on the whole been dull. The revival of the price of cocoa always tends to reduce the value of exports in foodstuffs, as the farmer is perhaps naturally anxious to devote the most of his time to the cultivation of a product which will give him a better return for his outlay and for his labours.

TRADE IN THE NORTHERN SECTION.

67. Apart from the sale of cattle there is little export trade from Dagomba, while the chief import is salt.

In last year's report a description was given of a picture to be found in any local market in the north. These markets are held every third and sixth day. There is a brisk trade in yams, shea butter, and cereals. Although in Dagomba coins varying from one-tenth of a penny to one shilling are in frequent use, farther north in the Kusasi and Mamprussi districts the system of barter still obtains, and cowries are still much in use. In Kusasi, an area rich in agricultural resources, much of the surplus food is exchanged in the larger markets at Bawku and Pusiga for salt and other commodities which would be otherwise unprocurable.

It is a saying that Bawku could not exist without foodstuffs from Togoland. Cattle and leather enter Pusiga market from the neighbouring French Colonies to the north-east and buyers from these parts travel long distances to be present on these occasions.

X.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION.

68. The Native Authority Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance which are now in operation in both Spheres may be said to be working satisfactorily.

69. In the Southern Section the Native Courts have made definite progress. The record books are carefully kept, and the judgments delivered are sensible as well as equitable. This has been due in great measure to the care and guidance of the District Officers who have taken pains, ever since the Ordinance was first enacted, to explain the difficulties which might be encountered. The registrars have undergone short courses of training in their respective duties, with the result that they have been able to avoid many mistakes. A booklet issued by the District Commissioner containing simple instructions and giving typical examples of the procedure of the courts has been invaluable to those who would have fallen into many of the pitfalls which exist.

70. The following table gives the number of cases heard by the tribunals in the four States:—

| | <i>State.</i> | | | | <i>Criminal.</i> | <i>Civil.</i> |
|---------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|---------------|
| Akpini | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 | 179 |
| Asogli | ... | ... | ... | ... | 112 | 79 |
| Awatime | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 | 39 |
| Buem | ... | ... | ... | ... | 312 | 237 |
| | | | | | <hr/> 726 | <hr/> 534 |

This shows a slight increase in the number of criminal cases and a decrease in civil cases heard in comparison with last year. The offences dealt with by the tribunals are chiefly for assault and for theft. Sanitary offences which are included in criminal cases account for a fair proportion of this number. The most common sanitary offences were for failure to keep compounds and the outskirts of the town in a clean condition, and for the selling of unwholesome or bad foodstuffs. The fines inflicted were only small, but the Native Authorities are beginning to appreciate the value of sanitation and healthy conditions generally.

NATIVE COURTS OF APPEAL.

71. Four Native Courts of Appeal have been established under the Ordinance, one in each of the amalgamated States. The cases dealt with are as follows:—

| | <i>State.</i> | | | | <i>Criminal.</i> | <i>Civil.</i> |
|---------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|---------------|
| Akpini | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 |
| Asogli | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 |
| Awatime | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Buem | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 |

There is a further right of appeal from the Native Courts of Appeal to the District Commissioner's Court. These include appeals from decisions in cases brought before these tribunals in their original jurisdiction.

Appeals from Native Courts of Appeal to the District Commissioner's Court.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Appeals pending from 1933 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| „ applied for | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| „ granted | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| „ refused | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ discontinued | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| „ heard | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| „ pending | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ referred to Tribunal | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Judgments upheld | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| „ reversed | ... | ... | ... | 9 |

The following are the particulars of appeals heard :—

| | | | | | <i>Criminal.</i> | <i>Civil.</i> |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|---------------|
| Heard | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 13 |
| Pending | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 |
| Judgments upheld | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 |
| „ reversed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 |

In proportion to the number of cases heard by tribunals the number of appeals applied for is small and the number of the judgments reversed only 50 per cent. This is a fair indication that the tribunals are working well.

72. Although under section 49 of the Ordinance, Native Authorities have power to enforce their own civil judgments by sale of the property of the debtor, they have not as yet done so but rely on section 83 which gives the District Commissioner power to enforce these judgments. During 1934 thirty applications for the enforcement of civil judgments were received and twenty-seven were enforced. In five cases the debtor's property was sold and in twenty-two cases the debtors were imprisoned under writs of *Ca sa*.

73. During the year seventy-two convict prisoners from native tribunals were imprisoned in Kpandu and Ho prisons, the longest sentence of imprisonment being for three months. No native prisons have been set up nor is it desirable that they should be as yet. At the present moment every warrant of imprisonment is scrutinized by the District Commissioner in order to see if it is in order. Moreover prisoners are able if necessary to make complaints. It is possible that if native prisons were established prisoners might serve their sentences before opportunity had been given to them to appeal.

74. The following are the judicial statistics for the Southern Section of cases taken by the District Commissioner.

| | | | 1933. | 1934. |
|----------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Summary cases | ... | ... | 724 | 482 |
| Sanitary cases | ... | ... | 166 | 848 |
| Committals | ... | ... | 4 | 6 |
| Civil cases | ... | ... | 128 | 131 |
| Inquests | ... | ... | 20 | 23 |

The number of summary cases has considerably decreased, for a number of petty cases of theft and assault were taken before the tribunals. Offences against the Motor Traffic Ordinance and the Arms and Ammunitions Ordinance account for 49 per cent. of the total. The other offences relate chiefly to more serious assaults, woundings or theft.

The great increase in sanitary cases is due to the stationing of a second Sanitary Inspector at Kpandu in charge of Kpandu and Hohoe. It is gratifying to note, however, that the people have quickly learnt what is required of them, and the number of summonses issued decreased in the last four months of the year.

The judicial statistics in the Northern Section are as follows:—

| | | | <i>Dagomba.</i> | <i>Krachi.</i> | <i>Mamprussi.</i> |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Summary cases | ... | ... | 352 | 61 | 132 |
| Sanitary cases | ... | ... | 224 | 80 | 22 |
| Committals... | ... | ... | 1 | — | — |
| Civil cases | ... | ... | — | 3 | — |
| Inquests | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | — |

In the Mamprussi District there were twenty-one cases of stealing, seventy cases of smuggling cattle, and twenty-three cases of smuggling kola. There were no appeals from the Native Courts, from which it may be inferred that the decisions given were fair and equitable.

75. A request was made on page 33 of the Minutes for the XXVI Session for a list of all the Ordinances which are applicable and which are not applicable to the Northern and Southern Sections of the mandated area.

Certain Ordinances have been enacted with respect to the mandated area alone. These are set out in a list A of Appendix VI. It will be seen from that list that some of these Ordinances apply to both sections of the area, others to the Southern Section only, and others to the Northern Section only. But the bulk of the laws applying to the mandated area are those which have been enacted for the Gold Coast Colony and the Northern Territories, the former applying to the Southern Section of the mandated area and the latter applying to the Northern Section. These laws apply in every case, save where their application to the mandated area has been expressly excluded. These exclusions are few in number and are set out in lists B and C, list B being those Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony from which the Southern Section of the

Mandate has been excluded, list C being those Ordinances of the Northern Territories from which the Northern Section has been excluded. List D gives a list of Ordinances enacted in 1934.

XI.—POLICE.

76. The strength of the detachments of the Gold Coast Police in Togoland during 1934 was one superintendent, eleven non-commissioned officers, and fifty-one constables. In addition, men have been temporarily attached for special duty at cocoa control posts on the frontier. The distribution was as follows :—

Northern Section (Eastern Dagomba and Kete Krachi districts) :—

Six non-commissioned officers and thirty constables.

Southern Section (Ho and Kpandu districts) :—

One superintendent, five non-commissioned officers and twenty-one constables.

77. No European police officer was permanently stationed in Togoland under British Mandate during 1934. In the absence of such an officer the police detachments were under the control of the District Commissioners at the four headquarters stations. Periodical inspections however have been carried out by European police officers stationed in the Northern Territories and in the Eastern Province of the Colony. The health of the police has been good and efficiency and discipline have been well maintained.

78. The stations in Togoland are popular amongst the ranks of the Gold Coast police, and the District Commissioners concerned take a keen interest in their detachments. Food is plentiful and less expensive than at certain stations in the Colony and Ashanti. The detachments are comfortably housed in thatched huts of native construction.

79. Changes in the official personnel in Togoland under French Mandate have in no way lessened the co-operation between the British and French police, the latter invariably co-operating in the common cause of preserving peace. Apart from a certain type of smuggler, the Gold Coast police are on the best terms with the people of Togoland.

80. There were no disturbances or demonstrations during the year in the Southern Section and relations between police and public have been invariably harmonious.

In the Northern Section a faction fight, the result of a dispute regarding the ownership of hunting rights over a certain area, occurred in March, 1934, between people of the neighbouring villages of Sanguli and Nambiri. Mention of this has already been made in paragraph 16.

Occasional fights between different sections of the Konkomba people are less frequent than formerly. A small patrol of mounted

police from Tamale has had a good effect in preserving order amongst the more primitive inhabitants of the Oti River villages.

81. A small decrease in crime generally is reported from both Sections. In the Southern Section (Ho and Kpandu) there has been a progressive increase of illicitly distilled liquor. The following is a summary of cases dealt with by the police under the Liquor Traffic Ordinance during the past five years.

24th September, 1930—28th February, 1935.

| <i>Year. Jan.—Dec.</i> | <i>Cases Reported.</i> | <i>Cases Convicted.</i> | <i>Persons Convicted.</i> | <i>Fines Inflicted.</i> | | <i>Fines Paid.</i> | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| | | | | £ | s. | £ | s. |
| 1930 (Sept. 24) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1931 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 0 | — | — |
| 1932 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 525 | 0 | — | — |
| 1933 | 20 | 14 | 22 | 325 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1934 | 32 | 27 | 31 | 1,265 | 10 | 15 | 10 |

82. The fact that these districts adjoin the frontier of the French Mandated Sphere may in some measure account for the increased desire for spirituous liquor. Better roads and motor transport facilities have meant more passenger traffic, and certain natives visiting other districts have acquired liquor habits. There are only four stores in Togoland under British Mandate licensed to sell spirits (Ho—1, Kpandu—3) and the price of imported spirits is usually prohibitive for the Togoland native.

The illicit liquor cases dealt with include fifteen stills of the most elementary construction improvised from two petrol tins or other small containers with a connecting copper tube. The other cases dealt with have been simple “possession” which may have been liquor transported from across the border. With one exception all of the thirty-two cases dealt with were confined to the Southern Section. The maximum penalty was inflicted on a native from Ada who took spirits in a canoe to the Northern Territories. Whilst the figures given above show an increase in the number of illicit liquor cases in Togoland the extensive frontier and boundary of the Colony must be remembered. Police have been more active in this connexion during 1934, and rewards to informers have been helpful.

83. Serious crime statistics for 1934 compare favourably with the previous year. Six murders were committed as against nine in 1933; one rape instead of three; six indecent assaults as against ten; one burglary against five last year.

There were seven juvenile offenders:—

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|---|
| 10 years of age | ... | ... | 1 |
| 12 „ „ | ... | ... | 1 |
| 15 „ „ | ... | ... | 5 |
| | | | 7 |

All were sentenced to a whipping, the offences being for stealing.

An increase in offences under the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 118 in 1934 as compared with 85 in 1933, can be accounted for by a tighter control on the part of Commissioners concerned.

84. Below is found a comparative table of criminal cases reported for 1933 and 1934 :—

Comparative Table of Cases reported 1933 and 1934.

| <i>Offence.</i> | <i>1933. Jan. to Dec.</i> | <i>1934. Jan. to Dec.</i> | <i>Increase on 1933.</i> | <i>Decrease on 1933.</i> |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Murder | 9 | 6 | — | 3 |
| Attempted murder | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Manslaughter | 4 | 5 | 1 | — |
| Offences against the State, slave-dealing and coinage | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Riot | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Rape and attempted rape ... | 3 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Sodomy | — | — | — | — |
| Abduction and other offences against the person | 3 | 15 | 12 | — |
| Indecent assault | 10 | 6 | — | 4 |
| Assault and assault on police ... | 28 | 31 | 3 | — |
| Suicide and attempted suicide ... | 12 | 13 | 1 | — |
| Perjury | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Criminal harm to the person ... | 30 | 39 | 9 | — |
| Robbery | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Burglary and attempted burglary | 5 | 1 | — | 4 |
| Arson | 3 | 4 | 1 | — |
| Housebreaking | — | — | — | — |
| Stealing, Sec. 102, 275 and 276... | 98 | 108 | 10 | — |
| Fraud and false pretences ... | 16 | 15 | — | 1 |
| Receiving stolen property and unlawful possession | 4 | 11 | 7 | — |
| Arms and Ammunition Ordinance | 85 | 118 | 33 | — |
| Liquor offences | 30 | 39 | 9 | — |
| Drunkenness and breach of peace | 30 | 22 | — | 8 |
| Regulation of employment ... | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous offences under Motor Traffic Ordinance, Auction Sales Ordinance, Weights and Measures Ordinance, Illiterates Protection Ordinance, etc. | 507 | 344 | — | 163 |
| | <hr/> 880 | <hr/> 782 | <hr/> 89 | <hr/> 187 |

98 decrease below 1933.

XII.—PRISONS.

85. There are four prisons situated at Yendi, Kete Krachi, Kpandu, and Ho. They accommodate prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment of six months and under. Longer sentenced prisoners are transferred to the Central Prisons either at Tamale or at Accra where there are opportunities of teaching them useful trades.

86. The prison at Ho is a permanent structure built of stone. A wall of similar material built during 1934 now completely surrounds the prison buildings. Yendi prison is of a semi-permanent type built of stone and swish and rendered with cement. The prisons at Krachi and Kpandu are constructed with sun-dried bricks. The following return shows the daily average number of prisoners for the year and the numbers actually in the prisons on 1st January, 1934, and 1st January, 1935 :—

| <i>Station.</i> | | | | <i>Daily Average.</i> | <i>No. in prison on 1st January, 1934.</i> | <i>No. in prison on 1st January, 1935.</i> |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|--|--|
| Yendi ... | ... | ... | ... | 12·90 | 16 | 8 |
| Kete Krachi ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·85 | 9 | — |
| Kpandu ... | ... | ... | ... | 20·20 | 23 | 18 |
| Ho ... | ... | ... | ... | 25·64 | 31 | 30 |

Health conditions.

87. The health of the prisoners throughout the year has been good as the figures showing the daily percentage in hospital indicate :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Yendi ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·04 |
| Kete Krachi ... | ... | ... | ... | ·06 |
| Kpandu ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| Ho ... | ... | ... | ... | ·08 |

From 1st January, 1934, to 1st January, 1935, these prisons were maintained at the cost appended below.

| <i>Prison.</i> | | | | <i>Rations.</i> | <i>Staff.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| Yendi ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | 88 | 147 |
| Kete Krachi ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 59 | 81 |
| Kpandu ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 314 | 346 |
| Ho ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 320 | 388 |
| Total ... | | | | £181 | £781 | £962 |

Last year the cost was £886.

Employment.

88. Prisoners are employed on conservancy, road-making, and general station work. At Ho the erection of a masonry wall around the prison was completed.

XIII.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

89. No armed forces are stationed in the Territory.

XIV.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

90. The importation, sale, and carrying of arms and ammunition are regulated by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1922, which is based on the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of 1919.

91. The number of firearms licensed during the year 1934 was as follows :—

| <i>Type of Gun.</i> | | | | <i>Southern Section.</i> | <i>Northern Section.</i> |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Flintlock | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 41 |
| Cap | ... | ... | ... | 54 | Nil |
| Shot | ... | ... | ... | 173 | Nil |
| Air | ... | ... | ... | 10 | Nil |

The return shows a large decrease in the number of flint and cap guns which, when licensed, are licensed for the life of the gun. This is no doubt due to the energetic campaign carried out by the District Commissioner in 1933 when an opportunity was given to everyone to license his gun if he had hitherto neglected to do so. The licences issued during 1934 were for new guns or for guns re-licensed on changing hands on the death of their owners.

92. A decrease in the issue of gunpowder was due to lack of money available for funeral customs. There were 73 offences against the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance reported to the police, 71 were sent to court and there were 68 convictions. The offences were for the carrying of unlicensed guns or transferring guns without a permit.

93. The total number of arms of precision licensed in the two Sections is as follows :—

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Northern | { Mamprussi | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| | { Gonja | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| | { Dagomba | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| | { Krachi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Southern—Ho-Kpandu | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 276 |
| Total | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 294 |

XV.—SOCIAL, MORAL, AND MATERIAL CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

94. The grim economic struggle for existence which swept across the world five years ago has doubtless left its mark in every corner of the globe, and though many countries have suffered more than a partial eclipse it is a matter for congratulation that the Gold Coast has not only weathered the storm, but has been able to steer a course which is already bringing her into calmer seas where are to be found definite signs of a revival of trade. But the effect on the natives of Togoland is not noticeable to the untrained eye, for local economic conditions display relatively little reaction on the material life of the people. Surplus money acquired as the result of a highly successful cocoa season is too often squandered in the purchase of luxuries. But it is fortunate that the African is able to dispense with them with hardly a heart-ache, and he cheerfully accepts the fate which the gods have to

offer, and looks forward to the next period of prosperity. Few Africans are able to put on one side their profits to tide over adverse circumstances, probably because the average man is unwilling to look so far ahead. Take for instance the ubiquitous lorry owner-driver. It may be that he has raised just sufficient money to pay the first instalment on a new motor lorry bought under hire-purchase. He gaily sets out to repay the remaining instalments by hiring out his lorry at cut prices with which no firm of any standing can compete, quite oblivious of the necessity to lay aside a portion of his profits to pay for wear and tear and the advisability of purchasing a new lorry when his present one is past repair. In the meanwhile he spends a happy existence by visiting towns and districts which he has hitherto only heard spoken of, and he is quite prepared when his lorry lies a wreck in a wayside ditch to settle down again in his own village, perhaps able to afford another wife or two, having acquired some reputation as a traveller. With such a philosophy is the average African imbued.

95. But while the young travel abroad, the old are content to remain happily at home, where over a period of years it is not difficult to notice the changes which have been brought about. The lay-out of the streets is being wisely planned. General rules of sanitation are being carried out without that obstinacy which at one time was noticeable in some areas. But village social life changes little. As elsewhere local politics, which generally speaking are usually of an harmonious character, take up the time of the older men. There is a quiet peaceful air about the bush village, which is only relieved of its humdrum existence by events of a special nature. The ceremonial visit of the Governor or high official will be made a great occasion, for the village will turn out and go gay with colour and for a time excitement is intense. As soon as the outskirts of the village are reached, the guest of honour is suddenly "attacked" by a savage horde, who converge out of the bush on to the road. Devilish-looking figures they look in short petticoats of straw decorated with shells, wearing head-dresses of feathers, and ornaments made from the fur of some animal; birds' beaks and claws and other strange ingredients of the witch's cauldron form sinister-looking waist-belts, as some dance and somersault down the main road while others fire off dangerous-looking dane guns in welcoming salute. Now the crowd breaks, and shouting, singing, dancing, the entire population of women and young girls, decked out in bright picturesque cloths, seem to fling themselves upon the visitors to do them the signal but doubtfully delectable honour of wiping their faces with heavily-scented kerchiefs. Under this gay and laughing escort the procession slowly advances towards the village when above all the noise and din can be heard the persistent throbbing of drums, the tinkle of gong-gongs, and the weird call of the elephant horns as the chief

himself, supported by his elders and linguists carrying their gold-mounted sticks, comes out to give welcome. Huge multicoloured umbrellas whirling and pirouetting in the hands of perspiring ahinkwa all add to the gaiety of the scene. The pageant passes and the exciting events of the day are soon but a memory.

96. During the examination of last year's report one member of the Permanent Mandates Commission expressed some surprise at the picture of happiness and sunshine which had been drawn in connexion with village life when only the year before a whole page of the report had been devoted to the social evil of prostitution. It should be made clear that the women and girls of Togoland do not take readily to this profession unless and until they leave home and travel to far towns. Village life is most moral. It is in the large towns whither they wander that they fall by the wayside. It will therefore be conceded that while there may be dark and heavy clouds in every social order, it is more than probable that those same clouds possess a lining of silver or gold, well worth painting.

97. In the north there has been little change, for time moves slowly for these wild tribes. Among the B'Moba the system of marriage affords an interesting example of the lengthy procedure through which the families have to go before bride and bridegroom settle down to married life. A long engagement is evidently considered desirable. A marriage consists of an exchange of women between two families, and after two groups have decided on a marriage the promised girl will visit her future husband's compound once a year for a month's stay. This may take place over a period of years, during which the prospective bridegroom will bring the local members of his age-group to assist his future father-in-law on his farm, when small presents of millet and guinea-fowls will be presented. About six months before the girl is due to leave her home permanently, she and her mother lead the members of her age-group to beat the floor of the hut which her man has built for her. In due course the simple marriage ceremony takes place when the bride is decked out in her best. Round her waist hangs a four-stringed girdle of cowrie shells supporting the knee-length bunch of green leaves, an airy substitute for a wedding dress, while in lower lip is stuck a two-inch flint. And so, followed by a simpering bevy of her girl friends in attendance and by an old woman whose duty it is to hand her formally to her husband, the bride proceeds to the compound of her husband's family after these ceremonies. The husband's family is now compelled to produce a wife for his father-in-law's family under pain of losing his own. Although a good feature of this system is the absence of a "bride price" the difficulties that beset a man with no sisters can be left to the imagination.

XVI.—CONDITIONS AND REGULATION OF LABOUR.

98. Although the supply of labour is still fairly plentiful throughout the Territory, the re-opening of gold mines in the Gold Coast has caused a continuous drain on labour from the north. No recruitment took place, however, by private employers or by Government, nor was any recruited labour introduced into the Mandated Territory. In the Ho district the local rates varied between 1s. and 1s. 6d. a day, but in the Northern Section the rate was about 6d. It will therefore be readily seen what an attraction it is to the fit young lad to travel down to the mines where he will find good housing, properly supervised, good wages, sometimes exceeding 2s. 6d. a day to boys in special jobs, and companions frequently from his own country. The high reputation which the mines keep up in regard to their dealings with their native labour is in itself sufficient attraction to maintain an adequate supply.

99. It was mentioned in paragraph 109 of last year's report that a Committee was sitting on the proposed Forced Labour Bill which it was intended to introduce into the Gold Coast, and would be applied to the Mandated Territory. The Report of the Committee is reproduced in appendix II and the Ordinance as enacted in appendix III. This Ordinance applies only to the Southern Section of the Mandated Territory. In the Northern Section the employment of compulsory labour is regulated by Ordinance No. 33 of 1935 (appendix IV) which was subsequently enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast with respect to the "Northern Territories". This Ordinance is based on the Bill as originally introduced in 1934, instead of on the Ordinance as enacted in the Colony. The Governor has explained that he would have preferred this legislation to be uniform throughout the whole of the Gold Coast and the Mandated Territory. It was, however, considered that the provisions of the Bill as originally drafted would more conveniently meet the requirements of the Northern Territories. The political objections to certain clauses, which were raised by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, do not apply in the Northern Territories.

100. As regards Mr. Weaver's enquiry (p. 37 of the Minutes of the XXVIth Session of the Commission), it should be explained that Order No. 2 of 1933 relates only to the Southern Section of the Territory, in which chiefs (being adequately remunerated in other ways) are not entitled to "personal" services, except certain purely ceremonial services which are rendered by members of their households. Any orders issued with a view to exacting personal services, within the meaning of that term as used in the Forced Labour Convention, would therefore have been unlawful even before the enactment of the Labour Ordinance.

In the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and in the Northern Section of the Mandated Territory on the other hand,

chiefs are still entitled to certain personal services, viz., the cultivation of their farms and certain ceremonial duties. It is for this reason, *inter alia*, that it was deemed desirable that the Ordinance relating to those areas should be on the lines of the Bill as originally drafted.

XVII.—LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND WORSHIP.

101. Complete freedom is granted to all forms of worship or religious instructions throughout the Territory. No restrictions are imposed on missionaries who are nationals of States not Members of the League of Nations. In the Ho-Kpandu area the Elwe Presbyterian Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission continue to carry out devoted work in the cause of Christianity. Attached to the latter are four Sisters at Kpandu who in addition to performing duties of midwives to as many as possible, supervise a small boarding-school for small girls. Too much praise cannot be meted out to these nuns who have given up their lives to be of service and assistance to others.

102. At Krachi a Catholic Mission adjoining which is a small boarding-school is under the management of two Dutch Fathers. Progress must of necessity be slow, but catechists have lately been established at certain small villages. In addition, the Presbyterian Mission has now opened its doors in the same town, and a membership of seventy-five is reported.

103. In Dagomba, the Church of the Assembly of God continues to operate in Yendi, and their staff has been increased by the arrival from America of two Sisters. Some progress has been made in the translation of the Bible into Dagomba, and St. Matthew and St. Mark can now be read in this vernacular. In due time it is possible that the Mission may give their attention to Christianizing the Konkomba as they have been well received by the tribes in the vicinity of Kulpim, not far from Yendi. But the Missions in seeking converts have not an easy task before them, for although their people may be in many ways backward they have definite views on government and religion. And while it may be true to say that the Konkomba is impressionable, the Dagomba is more conservative, and though he may show a polite tolerance towards a new religion he will not adopt it unless he is certain that he will obtain some benefit from it. Up to the present no attempts have been made by the Missions to penetrate into the far north for the purpose of evangelization. The Mohammedan influence which is at work in the Kusasi area is in the main due to the immigrants from French Territory. Elsewhere the simple wants of the peasant have been met by the propitiation of the spirits of their ancestors or of the earth.

XVIII.—EDUCATION.*(a)* SOUTHERN SECTION.

104. The progress made in education in the Southern Section of the Territory during the year 1934 can be estimated from the following table which shows for the past two years :—

(a) the number of assisted and non-assisted schools belonging to the three Missions and one undenominational body operating in this section ;

(b) the number of certificated and uncertificated teachers employed in those schools ;

(c) the enrolment of boys and girls ;

(d) the amount of block grant which has been awarded by Government in respect of each Mission ; and

(e) the amount of school fees paid by pupils.

| | 1933. | | | | | | 1934. | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|------|-----------|----|------------|-----|--------------|----|-------------------|-------|------------|----|
| | Schools. | | Teachers. | | Enrolment. | | School Fees. | | Government Grant. | | Enrolment. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. | N.A. | C. | U. | M. | F. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Ewe Presbyterian | 54 | 13 | 95 | 9 | 2,415 | 719 | 5,174 | 0 | 2 | 1,702 | 1 | 4 |
| Roman Catholic | 15 | 10 | 43 | 13 | 1,395 | 219 | 2,253 | 3 | 6 | 729 | 19 | 8 |
| First Century Gospel | — | 2 | 4 | 3 | 107 | 28 | — | — | — | 21 | 3 | 2 |
| Undenominational | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 69 | 26 | 143 | 26 | 3,949 | 970 | 7,427 | 3 | 8 | 2,453 | 4 | 2 |

A.—Assisted schools.
N.A.—Non-assisted schools.

C.—Certificated teachers.
U.—Uncertificated teachers.

M.—Male.
F.—Female.

105. As will be seen from the above table the number of assisted schools has increased from sixty-nine to seventy-three, while that of non-assisted schools remains the same, twenty-six. The increase in the number of assisted schools is accounted for by the fact that five schools of the Roman Catholic Mission, previously non-assisted, qualified for Government assistance, while one Ewe Presbyterian school was removed from the assisted list during the year under review. The fact that the number of non-assisted schools remains the same as in the previous year in spite of the transference of five schools to the assisted list is due to the opening, since the last report was written, of two new schools by the Roman Catholic Mission and two by the Ewe Presbyterian Church. There has been no increase in the number of undenominational schools.

106. That the total number of schools, assisted and non-assisted, continues to increase despite the financial stringency which still prevails, though not so acutely felt, is a strong proof of a growing demand for education in this sphere of Togoland. There is a growing tendency, as noticed in the last report, to add standard classes to existing infant schools. This is generally encouraged. It has been thought fit, however, to limit the number of senior schools, or schools with senior classes, in proportion to the number of junior schools which act as feeders. The advisability of thus limiting the number of senior schools is dictated also by the heavy wastage of pupils at the end of the junior school course.

107. The following table shows an increase in the number of both certificated and uncertificated teachers. It will be observed that the increase of the former is much the larger.

| | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of certificated teachers ... | 113 | 123 | 143 | 172 |
| Number of uncertificated teachers | 23 | 20 | 26 | 32 |

108. The increase in the number of uncertificated teachers was not unexpected and, compared with previous years, bears a reasonable proportion to the number of certificated teachers. Continued increase in the enrolment called for more teachers, and trained certificated teachers were not available. Of the number of uncertificated teachers mentioned in the last report, one has since passed the Teachers' External Examination. It is hoped that many of them will eventually qualify for certificates through the medium of this examination or be replaced by trained certificated teachers.

109. Considerable further progress has been made in female education. The enrolment of girl pupils shows the large increase of 285—from 970 in 1933 to 1,255 in 1934—an increase of 29·4 per cent. Most of the schools in the Territory are co-educational day

schools, or day and boarding-schools, and are staffed almost entirely by men teachers, though their wives give much willing help. There are now, however, two schools for girls only, staffed by women teachers. While co-education is a good thing, the existence of these two schools, one at Kpandu and one at Bla, will help to impress the people with the importance of female education and may encourage young women of special aptitude to enter the teaching profession in greater numbers than hitherto. There are at present one trained certificated, one untrained certificated, and four uncertificated female teachers in the mandated area in addition to a European headmistress.

110. The Kpandu Roman Catholic Infant Girls' School, opened in 1933, has continued well. A trained certificated female teacher is in charge, assisted by an uncertificated female teacher.

111. The same Mission's intention to open a girls' school at Bla, mentioned in the last report, was fulfilled at the beginning of the year under review. The buildings used are those of the old training college. There is an Irish Sister in charge, who supervises the work of the two female uncertificated teachers. The first pupils have been drawn from the former Roman Catholic infant and junior mixed schools at Bla. The school consists at present of infant classes I-III and standard classes I and II. In 1935 standards III and IV are to be added.

Girls attend the Ewe Presbyterian Senior School at Worawora and receive instruction in domestic science from the wife of the head teacher.

112. As will be seen from the following table there was a further increase in the combined enrolment of boys and girls in 1934—13·3 per cent. over the figures for 1933.

Enrolment.

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Boys.</i> | <i>Girls.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1931 | 3,006 | 801 | 3,807 |
| 1932 | 3,090 | 801 | 3,891 |
| 1933 | 3,949 | 970 | 4,919 |
| 1934 | 4,320 | 1,255 | 5,575 |

113. The figures given below show the enrolment for 1934 in the assisted and non-assisted schools of the three Missions and the one undenominational body, the Asogli State Chiefs (Ho), operating in the area. There was an increase in the enrolment in every category as compared with that for 1933, except that of infant boys in non-assisted schools.

| | <i>Assisted schools.</i> | | | | <i>Non-assisted schools.</i> | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Standards.</i> | | <i>Infants.</i> | | <i>Standards.</i> | | <i>Infants.</i> | |
| | <i>Male.</i> | <i>Female.</i> | <i>Male.</i> | <i>Female.</i> | <i>Male.</i> | <i>Female.</i> | <i>Male.</i> | <i>Female.</i> |
| Ewe Presbyterian. | 915 | 164 | 1,236 | 559 | — | — | 335 | 154 |
| Roman Catholic. | 660 | 74 | 732 | 169 | 16 | 8 | 203 | 77 |
| First Century Gospel. | — | — | — | — | 89 | 10 | 33 | 17 |
| Undenominational. | — | — | — | — | 68 | 5 | 33 | 18 |
| Total ... | 1,575 | 238 | 1,968 | 728 | 173 | 23 | 604 | 266 |

114. The distribution of pupils between infant, junior, and senior schools in the past three years is as follows:—

Distribution of Pupils.

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Boys.</i> | | | <i>Girls.</i> | | |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Infant classes.</i> | <i>Classes up to Std. 3.</i> | <i>Classes above Std. 3.</i> | <i>Infant classes.</i> | <i>Classes up to Std. 3.</i> | <i>Classes above Std. 3.</i> |
| 1932 ... | 1,792 | 972 | 326 | 630 | 157 | 14 |
| 1933 ... | 2,332 | 1,195 | 422 | 780 | 161 | 29 |
| 1934 ... | 2,572 | 1,210 | 538 | 994 | 200 | 61 |

115. School fees to the amount of £2,095 12s. 10d. were paid during 1934, showing a decrease of £357 11s. 4d. from the amount for the previous year. This is not unexpected in view of the continued effects of the economic crisis. Though the fees which parents pay meet only a small fraction of the cost of education, yet the expenditure means a good deal to them, and indicates that they realize something of the value of what they are paying for.

116. The table below gives the number of schools receiving Government grant, the amount of grant earned, and the yearly increase or decrease for the past four years. The number of grant-earning schools was again larger, and there was again an increase in the amount of grant which they received.

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>No. of Schools.</i> | | <i>Government Grant.</i> | | | <i>Yearly Increase.</i> | | | <i>Yearly Decrease.</i> | | |
|--------------|------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|----|-------------------------|----|----|-------------------------|----|----|
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1931 ... | ... | 62 | 7,223 | 5 | 5 | — | | | 59 | 15 | 11 |
| 1932 ... | ... | 64 | 6,749 | 4 | 6 | — | | | 474 | 0 | 11 |
| 1933 ... | ... | 69 | 7,427 | 3 | 8 | 677 | 19 | 2 | — | | |
| 1934 ... | ... | 73 | 7,718 | 6 | 6 | 291 | 2 | 10 | — | | |

117. In addition to paying school fees, parents and other relatives and well-wishers of the children and the schools contribute towards the cost of education by helping, with either materials or the works of their hands or both, to put up new buildings and to improve those which already exist. At Amedzofe Ewe Presbyterian school, for instance, an excellent senior classroom-block has been put up by local endeavour. Further improvements are in progress and the pupils and staff are doing much of the work themselves in their spare time. A new building has also been made for the Ewe Presbyterian school at Bowli, additional classroom-blocks for those at Leklebi Duga and Likpe Bala, another dormitory for that at Worawora, and more classrooms for those at Mate and Ho and for the Roman Catholic school at Teteman.

118. As may be judged from the information contained in the foregoing paragraphs, the demand for education is growing steadily, as it is throughout the Gold Coast as a whole.

119. The British mandated area of Togoland shares the educational system and educational progress of the rest of the Gold Coast, and a fuller account of both system and progress can be found in the annual reports of the Education Department. There are pupils from the Territory as from all other parts of the Gold Coast—the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories—at Achimota, at mission secondary schools and training colleges, at the technical and middle boarding-schools, and at many of the primary schools.

Reliable information about the careers of pupils after leaving school is not available, except that there is a steady entry into the teaching profession.

(b) NORTHERN SECTION.

120. Educational facilities are provided for boys and girls from the Northern Section of the Mandated Territory, comprising Eastern Dagomba, the easterly portion of Southern Mamprussi and Kusasi, and the district of Krachi, by the Government schools of Tamale, Gambaga, and Salaga and the Roman Catholic (Trans-Volta) Mission school at Krachi.

121. The Government schools are all boarding-schools, well-equipped and each with a staff of fully qualified African teachers, working under European supervision. Their organization on the lines of local civic existence, with chiefs, sub-chiefs, and elders, develops character and fosters patriotism. Vernacular teaching, handicraft-training, improved methods of farming, livestock-keeping, house-building, etc., are essential features of the schools' curriculum. At Tamale some instruction is given in carpentry and metalwork by fully qualified instructors. Boarding life is simple and healthy and the pupils grow much of the food themselves. Fees are extremely reasonable and may be paid in cash or in kind.

A few children are accepted as non-paying pupils and again some are paid for by the Native Administrations. In the Tamale school there are at present nine children from Eastern Dagomba the entire cost of whose education is being met from Dagomba Native Administration funds.

122. The schools at Gambaga and Salaga, as also the Catholic school at Krachi, are junior schools providing education up to and including standard III. After passing standard III, pupils from the Government schools whose progress has been satisfactory pass on to the central school at Tamale, which is a middle boarding-school with classes up to standard VII. Boys leaving standard VII as a rule have little difficulty in finding employment either with the Government Departments or under the Native Administrations. The boys, generally sons of chiefs, are for the most part of excellent character, and not a few show considerable promise. One boy, son of the chief of Gusiegu, is next year likely to be made head boy of the Tamale school. He is full of common-sense and well-versed in the customs and history of his people, an all-round sportsman, and a keen metalworker. Others are top of their classes and equally well reported on.

123. The educational facilities provided by the schools at Krachi and Salaga are adequate to meet the needs of the southern portion of Mandated Territory around Kete-Krachi, where the demand for education is still very limited. Tamale caters for Eastern Dagomba, and Gambaga for the populous Kusasi area, where there are indications of growing interest in education. To stimulate this interest and at the special request of the Native Administration, it is proposed in 1935 to open a small school at Bawku. The Native Authority is prepared to vote £180 towards the cost of a building, which is now in process of being erected, and some assistance will be given from Tamale in the matter of roofing materials. The school will be run by the Native Administration. A teacher of experience has been appointed to take charge and it is expected that there will be in the first year about forty pupils.

124. In the last report mention was made of an American Mission which had established itself at Yendi. This Mission had sought and obtained permission to open a school there but had not been able to find a qualified Dagomba teacher to take charge. The Mission is still without the services of a teacher and is at present confining itself to missionary work proper. Considerable headway, it is believed, has been made, not so much in Yendi as in the neighbouring villages, and particularly among the Konkomba people by whom the Mission has been well received. It is possible that this Mission may decide to devote itself entirely to the work of converting the people, and give up the idea of engaging in educational work. Should it decide to do so a school would then be opened by the Native Administration.

125. There is still a strong prejudice in the minds of the people against female education, and at present there are only four girls attending school.

The year has seen some advance in appreciation of school aims and of the desirability of education, but progress is slow. Such demand for education as exists, it will be realized, is being adequately met.

XIX.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS AND DRUGS.

126. The importation of all alcoholic liquors is prohibited in the Northern Section, and the report under this heading refers only to the Southern area.

127. The following table gives a comparative statement under the provisions of the Liquor Ascertainment Ordinance.

| | | | <i>On hand</i> <i>1st Jan., 1934.</i> | <i>Bought.</i> | <i>Sold.</i> | <i>On hand</i> <i>31st Dec., 1934.</i> |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|--|----------------|--------------|---|
| | | | <i>gals.</i> | <i>gals.</i> | <i>gals.</i> | <i>gals.</i> |
| Rum | ... | ... | 2 | 15 | 11 | 6 |
| Brandy | ... | ... | 18 | 36 | 49 | 5 |
| Gin | ... | ... | 158 | 473 | 553 | 80 |
| Whisky | ... | ... | 36 | 232 | 253 | 14 |
| Other distilled spirits | ... | ... | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | ... | ... | 214 | 756 | 866 | 105 |

The following are the figures for wine and beer :—

| | | | <i>On hand</i> <i>1st Jan., 1934.</i> | <i>Bought.</i> | <i>Sold.</i> | <i>On hand</i> <i>31st Dec., 1934.</i> |
|------|-----|-----|--|----------------|--------------|---|
| | | | <i>gals.</i> | <i>gals.</i> | <i>gals.</i> | <i>gals.</i> |
| Wine | ... | ... | 216 | 1,218 | 1,192 | 241 |
| Beer | ... | ... | 1,302 | 7,537 | 8,018 | 821 |

128. A further decrease in the total sale of spirits has continued and is 65 gallons or approximately 7 per cent. less than in 1933, in spite of the fact that the price of cocoa has been higher. To some extent the increased distillation of illicit spirits may account for the drop but it is also in a measure due to an increased preference for good beer which can now be purchased at a reasonable price. The sales of wine and beer were

| | | | <i>1933.</i> | <i>1934.</i> |
|------|-----|-----|--------------|--------------|
| | | | <i>gals.</i> | <i>gals.</i> |
| Wine | ... | ... | 1,618 | 1,192 |
| Beer | ... | ... | 6,468 | 8,018 |
| | | | 8,086 | 9,210 |

a decrease of 25 per cent. in wine and an increase of nearly 24 per cent. in beer.

129. Some mention was made last year of the growth of the manufacture of illicitly distilled spirits. At present the majority

of cases arise in the southern portion of the Ho district, through which the palm belt runs. The Togolander is not by nature one to engage largely in this trade, but his next-door neighbour in the Keta district of the Gold Coast has become expert in the manufacture of the spirit, which is smuggled into the Territory for distribution and for sale, for on the principle that evil communication is liable to corrupt good manners, it is not to be wondered at that there are some who are anxious to engage in this lucrative trade.

The criminal returns, viz. :—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| possession of spirit | ... | ... | 2 |
| possession of apparatus | ... | ... | 23 |
| sale | ... | ... | 1 |
| manufacture | ... | ... | 5 |

hardly furnish an index of the correct number of those who deal in this unlawful business. The police are engaged in an energetic campaign throughout the Gold Coast and in the Mandated Territory in an attempt to stamp out the industry, but they are handicapped by the difficulty of the country over which they have to operate, and by the increased cunning which these manufacturers are able to display in hiding their tracks. For inasmuch as two empty petrol tins and a length of copper tubing are sufficient for the needs of the distiller, such simple paraphernalia is not difficult to dismantle or destroy at a moment's notice.

XX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

130. The Medical and Sanitary staff in Togoland under British Mandate during 1934 was :—

A.—*Medical Branch.*

Ho.—One European medical officer, one African dispenser, two African nurses, and two labourers.

Kete Krachi.—One African dispenser and one hospital boy.

Eastern Dagomba (Yendi).—One European medical officer, one African dispenser, one African dresser, and one labourer.

Kusasi and Southern Mamprussi (Bawku).*—One European medical officer, one African dispenser, and one hospital boy.

Nakpanduri Trypanosomiasis Camp.—One second division dispenser, one microscopist, one second division nurse, and two camp interpreters.

B.—*Health or Sanitation Branch.*

Ho.—One African sanitary inspector, one public vaccinator, one village overseer, one temporary nurse (female) in charge of infant welfare clinic, and twenty-five sanitary labourers.

* Bawku is not actually in the mandated area, but is the headquarters which serves the Kusasi and Mamprussi areas.

Kpandu.—One African sanitary inspector, one village overseer, and seven labourers.

Hohoe.—Three labourers.

Kete Krachi.—One village overseer, one headman, and ten labourers (reduced to seven during the year).

Yendi.—One African sanitary inspector, two headmen, and sixteen labourers.

Bawku.—One public vaccinator.

Nakpanduri Trypanosomiasis Camp.—Seven labourers.

Tours of inspection.

131. Monthly visits are paid by the Medical Officer, Ho, to the Kpandu and Hohoe districts during which he both undertakes the treatment of cases and superintends sanitation. Monthly visits are also paid to the towns of Vakpo, Leklebi, Dafo, and Kpeve where sanitation is supervised and sub-dispensaries are held. These visits are extremely popular and much good work is being done. 1,580 cases were treated on tour during the year.

Buildings.

132. Hospitals exist at Ho, Yendi, and Bawku. There is an active dispensary at Kete Krachi in charge of a qualified assistant.

The sleeping sickness camp at Nakpanduri, which was mentioned in paragraph 149 of last year's report, consists of twenty-one huts for patients, a dispensary, medical officer's room, record room, dressing-room, and a waiting-room. In addition there are two sheds which have been set aside for other ailments. The camp has adequate sanitary arrangements in the form of bath-rooms, latrines, and incinerators. The buildings which have been erected are sufficient in number to prevent overcrowding by patients.

All buildings have been maintained in good condition during the year.

Contagious Diseases Hospitals.

133. There are no infectious diseases hospitals in the Territory. Should an outbreak occur, temporary camps are very rapidly constructed and the chiefs and people willingly co-operate in their erection. This eager co-operation has been well exemplified at Ho during the present year when camps were speedily built at Ho-Dome and Ho-Bankoe to house smallpox cases.

134. Records show a growing confidence in European medicine and thus throw an ever increasing demand upon the resources of the Department. At Ho, 148 patients were admitted to hospital during the year and the number of out-patients was 2,825. This shows an increase of 897 out-patients over the previous year, in-patients remaining about the same. At Kete Krachi, 7,077 out-patients were treated during the year, showing an increase of

3,238 out-patients over the previous year. At Yendi there were 260 in-patients and 12,552 out-patients, an increase of 48 in-patients over the previous year, out-patients remaining about the same.

Prevalent Diseases.

135. *Conjunctivitis* shows a notable increase in incidence as one goes inland. At Ho, only 33 patients were registered for this disease while at Yendi 1,056 cases were treated during the year.

Malaria continues to be very prevalent everywhere and at Yendi 5,003 patients were treated.

Venereal diseases.—In the north the problem of treating venereal diseases is as difficult as it is elsewhere. Whilst males present themselves fairly readily for treatment, females rarely come, possibly owing to natural modesty or because symptoms are less urgent in them. They are therefore a permanent source of infection.

Yellow fever.—No cases of yellow fever were reported during the year.

Amœbic and bacillary dysentery.—Somewhat fewer cases of dysentery were seen, although the disease is really not uncommon, especially amongst children. This is certainly true in the north, where the standard of sanitation has not yet reached the stage where these diseases can be better controlled.

Yaws.—Of all diseases yaws is most prevalent and the native population have great faith in treatment by intramuscular injection. At Yendi 8,191 out-patients were treated for this disease.

Guinea Worm.—Guinea Worm is comparatively prevalent in the Yendi area where 74 out-patients were seen, whilst at Ho only two patients were registered.

Trypanosomiasis.—In the north of Togoland, particularly in the Southern Mamprussi area, trypanosomiasis is certainly common, and considerable work has been done during the year to decrease the infection. Breeding-places of tsetse flies have been demarcated by survey, and extensive clearings have been effected. As many as ninety clearings have now been completed. A total of about eight miles of bush has been cleared from around streams and marshy ground. These clearings will be extended during the coming year, and further new planned clearings will be commenced. The cleared ground is being used by the native population for farming, and crops of local food products are grown on the land.

At Nakpanduri a camp has been built by the local chief to house those who are suffering from the complaint.

The incidence of the disease in this area is shown by the following figures of cases treated in the Nakpanduri camp.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total cases treated during 1934 | ... | ... | ... | 723 |
| Total cases died | ... | ... | ... | 19 |

A large number of cases of the disease were treated in the hospital dispensaries at Bawku and Yendi.

Age incidence showed that adults are more frequently attacked than young or old people, thus incapacitating those who are at the most valuable period of their lives.

The number of patients in camp on 4th December, 1934, was 208. This is the highest number recorded. It is confidently hoped that the campaign of treatment, which is by intramuscular and intravenous injections of Tryparsamide, combined with preventive clearings will steadily reduce the number of cases in the area.

Leprosy.

136. *Leper Settlement, Ho.*—The staff of this settlement consists of the Medical Officer, Ho, one African superintendent, four dressers, and three scavengers.

During the year, 340 lepers were treated, one of whom was a Syrian who on admission to the settlement was given a special dwelling-house. Inmates are encouraged to occupy their time profitably. Two masons and six carpenters are engaged in useful work, while the leper teachers hold classes for the children. The majority of the inmates have their own farms and in addition a subsistence allowance of 3d. per day is given to each.

The statistics are as follows :—

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| In the settlement on 31st December, 1933 | ... | ... | 306 |
| Admitted during the year | ... | ... | 91 |
| On leave | ... | ... | 52 |
| Discharged on parole | ... | ... | 2 |
| Died | ... | ... | 6 |
| Remaining in the settlement on 31st December, 1934 | ... | ... | 351 |

137. *Leper Settlement, Yendi.*—The settlement at Yendi is composed of two compounds and will accommodate 24 lepers. Seventeen patients were admitted to the camp during the year and 20 patients were in camp on the 31st December, 1934. No new buildings were erected during the year.

Of the tribes the primitive Konkombas appear to suffer from leprosy more frequently than others.

Sanitation and Hygiene.

138. Health work was supervised by the Medical Officers stationed at Bawku, Ho, and Yendi respectively and members of the African subordinate staff of the Health Branch.

139. With the assistance of the Political Officers, the staff has been able to achieve a definite advance in environmental hygiene. Progress is necessarily slow, more especially in the Northern Sphere; but with the gradual spread of education and particularly of public health education, an increasing interest is being shown in health conditions in the Territory.

140. Further activities have been continued in the lay-out of villages, the main streets of which are broad and well-drained. Shade trees and flowering shrubs add to the picturesqueness of many of the villages with their thatch-roofed houses built of red mud. Latrines—usually of the modified fly-proof Salga variety—and refuse areas for dumping or incineration are provided for, and much care is given to the clearing of bush round the perimeter of villages and, as an anti-tsetse measure, at water-holes and fords. Attention has again been given to the prevention of breeding of the yellow-fever mosquito in and around houses, whilst anti-malarial work has been carried out on swamps. Consideration has been given to the improvement of water supplies.

141. The standard of sanitation is naturally not of a high order and becomes more primitive as one journeys northward. In a few of the main centres such as Ho, Kpandu, Krachi, and Yendi the improvement in environmental hygiene in the last decade leads one to hope that the day is not far distant when education—at any rate public health education—will spread to the rural areas and that the sanitary conscience which lies dormant at the moment will be awakened. There is a danger that the casual observer passing rapidly through the main road of a town may gain the impression that the place is clean because that particular road is swept and clean, but a closer inspection of the outskirts or of compounds would reveal a less encouraging picture.

142. It is well to remember, however, that the West African—and the Togolander is no exception—is very receptive of new ideas. He can appreciate good environmental conditions once he has experienced them, and he can be taught to improve the standard of hygiene, provided that he receives instruction and constant encouragement and is handled firmly but justly. In the realization of this fact lies the hope and belief that the standard of personal, domestic, and communal hygiene will improve in the Mandated Territory even as it has in most parts of the Gold Coast and West Africa.

Child, Maternity, and Infant Welfare.

143. Welfare work is confined chiefly to the Southern Section of the Territory.

Good work continued to be carried out at the Ho Welfare Centre where 363 new cases and 1,428 attendances were recorded. Malaria, yaws, and nutritional errors were amongst the more common conditions dealt with.

A temporary welfare nurse had charge of the centre under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer, and frequent domiciliary visits to the town were made.

144. In the Kpandu district, four European Sisters of the Roman Catholic Mission devoted their time to welfare work at Kpandu

and in the neighbouring villages. The Mission recorded 18,904 attendances at Kpandu and a further 2,260 in the villages. Drugs and dressings were supplied free to the Mission every quarter by the Medical Officer at Ho, and a grant of £100 was paid by Government to the Mission in furtherance of the work. It is difficult to speak too highly of the selfless Sisters who undergo considerable hardship in the course of their task which is carried out at all times and in all weathers.

Infectious Diseases.

145. *Smallpox*.—A sudden outbreak of smallpox manifested itself at Ho and in neighbouring townships over a wide area during the month of March. Forty-six cases were seen and fourteen of these proved fatal, a mortality of just over thirty per cent. Isolation camps for patients and immediate contacts had to be improvised rapidly, a vigorous vaccination campaign was instituted and a number of infected hovels were burnt, and disinfection was carried out. Those dispossessed received monetary help to build sanitary dwellings. As the result of these measures undertaken with the co-operation of the Political Administration, the epidemic was quickly brought under control.

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths which occurred :—

| <i>Name of town.</i> | | | | <i>No. of cases.</i> | <i>No. of deaths.</i> |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Ho | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 8 |
| Ziavi | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Anfoe Chebi | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 4 |
| Adaklu Tsrope | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Adaklu Dafo | ... | ... | ... | 3 | — |
| Kpetow | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — |
| Antikpui | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — |
| Total | | | | 46 | 14 |

Of the forty-six cases which occurred during the outbreak only one had been successfully vaccinated previously.

Vaccinations.

146. 20,729 vaccinations were performed in Ho and the surrounding districts in 1934.

Vital Statistics.

147. The mid-year population for 1934 numbered 328,077, the figure including 43 non-African residents. This represents an increase of 34,363 since the census of 1931 or nearly 12 per cent.

The law relating to the registration of births and deaths of Africans has only been applied to the township of Ho up to the present. The population of this township estimated on an arithmetical basis amounted to 3,496 at mid-year 1934, which is an

increase of a little over 2.5 per cent. above the figure at the last census.

During 1934, 119 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 34 per thousand, as in 1933. Some 73 deaths were recorded, with a death-rate of 21 as compared with 23 for 1933. Infant deaths numbered 12 and the infant mortality rate was 100, whilst in the previous year it amounted to 148.

The natural increase of births over deaths was 46. The estimated increase in population was only 29—the difference being accounted for by the optional registration of births occurring outside Ho township.

Causes of death in diminishing order of importance included smallpox 8, or 11 per cent.; senility 8, or 11 per cent.; malaria 7, or 10 per cent.; convulsions 4, or 6 per cent.; pneumonia and bronchitis 4, or 6 per cent.

XXI.—LAND TENURE.

148. The system of land tenure has already been given in previous reports. In the Southern Section alienation of land to those other than natives of Togoland is governed by Article V of the Mandate and is not extensive. The area, according to the register, is only ten acres. For this the consent of the District Commissioner was first obtained. That other alienations have, however, taken place without the consent of the public authorities is very clear from the report submitted by the Reserve Settlement Officer when he was working in that area. In the Bowiri division he estimates that 990 acres have been sold to non-natives, and 1,438 acres to Togoland natives. In the Buem region over 4,390 acres have been disposed of. Application should have been made to the proper authority in respect of all these transfers. The fact that this was not done makes them irregular.

149. Native chiefs have the right to grant concessions for minerals or land to “natives” of Togoland without reference to the “public authority”. In other cases the permission of the public authority must be first obtained.

XXII.—FORESTRY.

150. The advantages to be secured from forest protection, and the description of the forest areas required to be protected in the Southern Section, have been given in detail in previous reports: they are embodied in appendix “F” of the report for 1926.* Native interests, including the ownership of land on which reserves have been established, are fully protected.

151. The constitution of forest reserves is provided for by the (Gold Coast) Forest Ordinance. Two of these reserves, the

* Colonial No. 28, 1927.

Togo Plateau Reserve and Odomi River Forest Reserve, are fully constituted. The third, the Kabo River Forest Reserve, is protected by the Ordinance, and still awaits constitution. The need for economy has not permitted the reopening of the Forest Station in Togoland, and no further work has been undertaken in connexion with the proposed Asuokoko Reserve. A Forest Officer was engaged for over three months on inspection work of a maintenance character for the three demarcated reserves; during the remainder of the year the reserves were supervised by periodical visits of travelling officers from the Gold Coast. These reserves are to be found in the main cocoa-growing belts and have for their purpose the protection of expanses of agricultural land from the desiccating action of the harmattan wind, and to preserve a continuous flow of water in the main rivers.

152. The country in this area has little population. Nevertheless many form of cultivation have been employed, to the detriment of the primeval forest which has been denuded to such an extent that in many parts the country contains only a secondary vegetation interspersed with grass land containing occasional patches of the remains of the original forest, an example of persistently checked floristic succession, resulting in the gradual deterioration of the forest and the consequent impoverishment of the soil. The hill ranges, which are the backbone of these reserves, have suffered most from deforestation following shifting cultivation in the past. Although the first reserve was not protected until 1930, already there is evidence that the previous encroachment of savannah upon closed forest has been resisted; moreover, locally, the forest is regaining some of the ground that it had lost. This year all grass areas within the reserves have been included in a comprehensive system of fire control in an endeavour to hasten the spread of forest and thereby ameliorate local climatic conditions. The headwaters of streams which rise in these reserves are thereby protected for the permanent benefit of the cocoa farms in the valleys.

153. The total area of Togoland is 13,040 square miles; but as the Northern Section is entirely denuded of all forest, it is only in portions of the Southern Sphere, which has an area of 2,600 miles, that the Forestry Department operates. Even here the country is disappointing for it is estimated that the area of afforested land is only about 350 square miles, stretching as it does from the region of Kpandu to the northern boundary of the Southern Section. Elsewhere it is of little use to attempt to create reserves for they would not be carrying out the object for which they are intended. The total number of square miles under forest reserve is 112, which is a high proportion when afforested country is considered, but small in a survey of the whole of the Southern Sphere, as it is entirely inadequate as a forest zone for the maintenance of proper water supplies or of a climate suitable for the cultivation of cocoa.

The Forestry Department usually aims at 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. if the chain of reserve is to be of any real and permanent value to the whole area.

154. The mahogany and teak plantation at Yendi has now been handed over to the Native Administration in Dagomba and is under close supervision by the District Commissioner.

XXIII.—AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa.

155. The chief characteristics of the year 1934 has been the steady maintenance in the production of cocoa.

Cocoa Producers' Co-operative Societies.

156. Cocoa Producers' Co-operative Societies have continued as the medium of Government's interest in the cocoa industry. A distinct modification has taken place in policy with regard to the movement and the year has been one of consolidation rather than extension. This has been carried out in the following ways:—

(a) *By the registration of societies.*—This has entailed a thorough investigation into the affairs of existing societies, because only societies which have attained a certain standard of efficiency can be registered. Those which have shown by their behaviour that they do not and are not likely to understand and adhere to the basic ideals of co-operation have been disbanded. Good societies have made a ruthless examination of the records of individual members, and those people who have been lacking in loyalty and thrift have been expelled. The movement has thus been rid of those undesirable characteristics which are always associated, as has been observed in all other countries where co-operation has been successful, with primary development.

(b) Steps have been taken to make society members shoulder a greater share of the responsibility of conducting their affairs. Hitherto book-keeping and general management have been carried out by Government officers. A course for literate society-members was held at Kpeve in June, 1934, and was attended by thirty members. They received lectures in elementary co-operative methods, the Co-operative Societies' Ordinance, and co-operative book-keeping. An examination was held and six of these men satisfied the examiner that they were competent to look after society accounts. They have been registered as assistant secretaries and have been given certificates. Others who were not quite up to that standard are, nevertheless, able to keep society accounts with a minimum of supervision by Government officers. The effect of this course on local co-operation has been profound and it is worthy of note that the majority now look after their

own books, and the work of Government officers is confined to the following :—

- (i) general supervision ;
- (ii) inspection of produce ;
- (iii) advisory work in general, especially with regard to the technicalities of registration.

(c) *By the formation of Central Marketing Committees.*—Formerly, societies sold their cocoa jointly, but there was no special organization and the arrangements for sale rested largely on the shoulders of Agricultural Officers. By the formation of Joint Marketing Committees a system has been obtained by means of which all transactions are arranged and completed by the societies themselves. The component societies of a Joint Marketing Committee elect one member each who has the power to represent his society fully at meetings. When societies have cocoa for sale the Committee meets and issues tenders to buyers and accepts the best offer with the decision of which the societies are bound to agree. Agricultural Officers do not interfere in any way with the arrangements, and, so far, the scheme has worked efficiently.

157. It will be realized that these measures of internal reorganization have occupied the greater part of the time of Government officers. It is therefore interesting to observe from the table below that the movement has shown progress in every material respect :—

| | | | | 1932-33. | 1933-34. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------------|
| Cocoa sold | ... | ... | ... | 93·3 tons | 113·5 tons |
| Share capital subscribed | ... | ... | ... | £76 6 0 | £129 13 0 |

158. The 1934-35 cocoa season is, at the moment of writing, by no means over, and already societies have sold 134·5 tons of cocoa, or 21 tons more than they sold during the whole of last season. The high purity standard of former years has been maintained.

159. That the persistent and successful application of co-operative principles in Southern Togoland has made a profound impression on the minds of local agriculturists is apparent from certain developments which have taken place in the Jasikan-Ahamansu district. The Department of Agriculture, owing to shortage of staff, has been unable to station an officer in this important and rapidly developing area. The farmers who own and work the farms in what might be termed the forest land of the Mandated Territory are immigrants from the fully developed cocoa country in Southern Togoland, and a fair percentage are members of the societies discussed in this Report. As a class, they are intelligent and energetic, whilst amongst them are to be found many literates. During the last two years they have applied repeatedly to Government to extend the co-operative movement to Jasikan so as to

assist them in difficulties of quality and marketing. It has been impossible for the reasons stated above to concede these requests and the farmers have on their own initiative formed an association, the organization of which would have been impossible had many of its most influential members not had the experience of co-operative methods under Government supervision.

160. This development at Jasikan is an important one and the members hope that they may be able to market some 2,000 tons of cocoa during the present crop season. It is moreover a fine tribute to the initiative and energy of its founders, but grave dangers must lie ahead of it. There is no audit from the external source and the future of its funds must depend, to a great extent, on the integrity of the clerical staff. It is hoped that the Department of Agriculture may find it possible to second an officer to Jasikan to advise and, if possible, to bring the association into direct line with accepted co-operative methods.

161. *Cocoa on Kpeve Station.*—Certain modifications have been made in cocoa experimental work at Kpeve. The standard manurial trial has shown that no results of statistical significance have been obtained by the application of manures to cocoa. Rain-fall and cocoa yield at Kpeve are very closely related and, for that reason, forking and mulching give the best results. The manurial part of the experiment has therefore been stopped. Certain trials have been made in “dancing” cocoa and, so far, results have been encouraging. The appearance of cocoa thus treated, a process by which the dried beans are spread out and danced on by labourers in their bare feet, is immeasurably superior to that of “undanced” cocoa. It is thought throughout the West Indies that the operation of “dancing” cocoa enables cocoa to withstand successfully longer periods of storage. This belief is being investigated.

Cotton.

162. *Co-operative Societies.*—At the beginning of the 1933-34 cotton planting season the Department of Agriculture decided to stimulate cotton production by means of co-operative societies. It was believed that such a scheme of extension work would accomplish three important ends, namely :—

(i) It would provide an organization by means of which the proved superior Ishan cotton grown on Kpeve Station could be distributed to approved cotton farmers whose activities would be efficiently supervised;

(ii) in giving to the farmer a new type of cotton it would not only extend his agricultural knowledge and give him a better yielding crop, but provide him with an organization by means of which he could obtain funds to store and market it jointly and efficiently;

(iii) it would teach him thrift and character and enable him to finance himself during the slack season without going to the money-lender or depending on advances from brokers.

163. It was not expected that farmers in the cotton growing districts of the Mandated Territory would be able to contribute a large amount of share capital as, unlike farmers in the cocoa areas, they have no steady source of income. It was felt, however, that if they could subscribe money at all, even if it were only one shilling per man, they would be displaying a spirit which is new to the relationship between agricultural stations and the farmers amongst whom extension work is done. The local peasants reacted to this scheme far better than its promoters had hoped. Twenty-three groups of farmers were formed, consisting of a total of 411 farmers, and every man paid an entrance fee of one shilling, while many bought shares. Unfortunately in the districts where societies were formed, the rains during the 1933-34 cotton season were abnormally heavy and the crop was a failure. At the same time the crop on Kpeve Station was seriously affected by the sucking bug *helopeltis*. Despite these setbacks the movement has carried on and fifteen societies planted Ishan cotton for the 1934-35 season. The area of cotton cultivation has been limited by the amount of seed available, but the weather has been favourable and it is hoped that over twenty tons of seed cotton will be sold by societies. It may be mentioned perhaps that the bad crop did not affect societies' funds. Seed was sold to them from Kpeve Station at a nominal price and the only expenses incurred by such societies are storing and transport of the seed cotton to the buyer. In view of the heavy rainfall and the disease which followed, all stands are suffering from severe "die-back" and the experiments will not give results of any significance.

164. *Planting programme*.—The planting programme included trials in time of planting, selection trials and a minor trial of cotton interplanted with Okro. This last experiment was initiated on the suggestion of farmers in the Vakpo and Kpandu districts who maintain that Okro is a host for the cotton staining insect, and will thereby draw off all attacks made against the stands.

165. *New Ishan cotton development*.—The Ishan cotton now growing on Kpeve Station and in the Mandated Territory was obtained five years ago from the Nigerian Department of Agriculture. Since that time further improvements have been made in the variety. The lint has become greatly improved and has thus become more acceptable to buyers. A hundredweight of this improved seed has been bought from Nigeria and will be propagated at Kpeve prior to distribution to societies.

Tobacco.

166. The local farmer has evinced a growing interest in crops other than cocoa. The lean years in the cocoa and cotton industries have made him realize the wisdom of an alternative source

of livelihood, and amongst these perhaps the most attractive is tobacco. A large tonnage of this product is imported locally every year and it is reasonable to presume that a certain proportion of the demand can be satisfied by tobacco grown in this country. Repeated applications are received from farmers for seed and instruction in cultivation and curing. For that reason a plot of Bourbon tobacco has been laid down and seed is being collected. The plant seems suitable to local conditions and already 10 lb. (sufficient to plant fifty acres) have been collected. Eighty-five per cent. of this seed will be distributed to local farmers, while the remainder will be kept for demonstration and experimental purposes in such processes as cultivation, drying and fermenting, the requirements of which vary in accordance with the climate.

Coffee.

167. The soil at Kpeve Station is not entirely suitable for coffee cultivation. There are, however, many places in the Mandated Territory where coffee thrives, and as the price at present offered is attractive, farmers are continually applying for seed and instructions as to its cultivation. The nurseries have therefore been extended and seedlings are being distributed as they become available. The coffee trees at Kpeve Station came into bearing this year and seed will be obtainable in increasing quantities in future. Distribution will be made mainly through the co-operative society organization.

Food Crops.

168. Trials were carried out along the lines of previous years and a list is given below of the more important experiments.

(1) *Cassava*.—Propagation of disease-resistant varieties; variety trial of eight semi-virus immune varieties.

(2) *Yams*.—Propagation of many varieties to provide seed sufficient for variety trials; artificial manure trial.

(3) *Maize*.—Artificial manure trial; green manure trial; propagation of various varieties with a view to obtaining seed for a variety trial.

(4) *Ground-nuts*.—Trial between growing ground-nut on ridge (as locals do) and on flat; spacing trial: planting ground-nut at different distances apart from each other.

(5) *Sweet potatoes*.—Propagation of different varieties.

It is sufficient for the purposes of this report to state that the semi-virus-free cassava varieties have now been growing for six years and, while they show signs of virus disease, continue to crop well and to be of good quality, but only four out of the total of nine imported varieties are palatable to the inhabitants of Mandated Territory.

Other Crops.

169. Although trials of plants and seeds from other countries are made from time to time these do not, generally speaking, meet with much success. One exception, however, has been *Hydrocarpus Anthelmintica*, a source of chaulmugra oil used for the treatment of leprosy. The species grows very well and all the trees are now fruiting.

170. The sole Agricultural Investigational Station in the northern area of the Territory is situated near the town of Yendi. The station is concerned only with the single crop—shea. Although it is the only place where detailed investigational work is carried out in the mandated area, it is considered that some of the results obtained at the main agricultural station at Tamale—sixty miles from Yendi—are directly applicable to conditions in the southern portion of the area. Similarly it is considered that much of the agricultural information collected, and many of the results obtained from trials in Northern Mamprussi, can be applied to conditions existing in that portion of the area lying north of latitude 10° 30' north. The results which are believed to have agricultural significance are given below.

171. In the case of shea butter the results obtained during the year, in addition to previous results, are tabulated below :—

| Plot. | Treatment. | Mean yield in lb. dry kernels per fruiting tree. | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
| A. | Clean weeded control ... | ·68 | ·51 | 1·78 | ·72 | 1·63 | 2·28 |
| B. | Forked deeply ... | ·94 | ·34 | 1·17 | ·56 | 1·84 | 2·74 |
| C. | Interplanted pigeon pea | 1·10 | ·27 | 1·08 | ·50 | 1·89 | 1·92 |
| D. | Interplanted Bengal bean | 1·30 | ·25 | 1·61 | ·68 | 1·51 | 1·97 |
| | turned in after rains... | | | | | | |
| E. | Forked deeply ... | ·95 | ·22 | ·98 | ·54 | 1·49 | 1·87 |
| S. | Pen manure—2 tons ... | ·85 | ·26 | ·74 | ·46* | 1·26 | 2·14 |
| Y. | Burnt in dry season ... | ·57 | ·26 | ·91 | ·87 | ·92 | 1·47 |
| Z. | Mulched heavily ... | ·78 | ·28 | 1·02 | ·52 | 1·43 | 2·76 |
| F. | Farmed ... | — | ·21 | 1·62 | ·53 | 1·55 | 3·43 |

* No pen manure available.

In all cases yields were higher in 1934 than in any previous year, but the trial has not been long enough in operation for the Department of Agriculture to be confident that any one treatment is better than the rest. It is of interest to note that in Plot Y (burnt in the dry season) the percentage of trees fruiting remains low, while there appears to be a distinct tendency for the percentage of fruiting trees in the other plots to rise. Records

of one hundred adjacent trees of bearing age in Plot X have been kept since 1929. The following table shews the number of trees fruiting each year, and a frequency distribution of the number of nuts produced :—

| Year. | No. of trees yielding : | | | | | Total No. of trees fruiting. |
|-------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | No nuts. | 1-20 nuts. | 21-50 nuts. | 51-100 nuts. | Over 100 nuts. | |
| 1929 | 18 | 12 | 23 | 21 | 26 | 82 |
| 1930 | 50 | 26 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 50 |
| 1931 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 29 | 20 | 82 |
| 1932 | 25 | 22 | 14 | 19 | 20 | 75 |
| 1933 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 23 | 36 | 94 |
| 1934 | 2 | 5 | 22 | 18 | 53 | 98 |

The following table gives a frequency distribution of the number of trees fruiting from 1929 to 1934 :—

| | | | | | | No of trees fruiting. |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| Every year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| 5 years out of 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| 4 „ „ 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| 3 „ „ 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| 2 „ „ 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Total | | | | | | 100 |

172. Other investigational work has been carried out in connection with the yam, its varieties and soil types, as well as economy and length of stakes. Some experiments have also been made in regard to mounding as opposed to ridging as carried out by the local farmer. Consistently larger yields with ridges have been harvested with one exception of a variety, the yield of which is unchanged. The amount of labour involved is equivalent and, once the differential effect of ridging and mounding on the succeeding crops in the rotation is investigated, it is possible that a radical change in local farming practice may be instituted.

XXIV.—ANIMAL HEALTH.

Administration.

173. Regular visits are made by a veterinary officer to the Kusasi area, while there has been no change in the staff at Pusiga which comprised one veterinary assistant and two cattle patrols. One veterinary assistant, two veterinary pupils, and four cattle patrols were on duty in the Eastern Dagomba and Krachi areas, and one veterinary officer was stationed at Yendi.

The above with the exception of one veterinary assistant constitute the anti-rinderpest immunization unit of the Southern Section.

Importation of Livestock.

174. The following are the statistics of livestock imported during 1934 through the quarantine stations.

Kusasi Area.—Pusiga : 20,146 cattle, 5,763 sheep, 1,381 goats, and 224 horses.

Eastern Dagomba and Krachi Areas.—Kudani : 1,304 cattle, 1,575 sheep, 277 goats, and 26 horses.

The total cattle tax collected on these animals amounts to £7,433 18s. 0d.

Diseases of Animals.

Cattle plague (rinderpest).

175. In 1933, all the existing cattle in British Togoland had been immunized. In 1934, the Kusasi young stock, two thousand in number, were immunized, but it was decided that the young cattle in Dagomba, Chakosi, Mamprussi, and Gonja could not be dealt with until early 1935 on account of the original immunization there not being completed until mid-1933. However in 1934, there were a number of outbreaks of rinderpest among unimmunized susceptible young stock, which had been born or weaned since the initial treatment. None of these outbreaks was serious and each was dealt with by vaccination and serumization of the in-contact susceptible bovines, and each focus was soon stamped out. In view of these outbreaks, all of which occurred in frontier divisions of Dagomba and Chakosi through infection from the French sphere, it has been decided to immunize the young cattle annually instead of biennially. However, these scattered foci of rinderpest have achieved a most useful end in that they have demonstrated to the local people, in this case mainly Konkombas, that the cattle which had been immunized in 1933 were actually immune to rinderpest. They were able to see the disease enter their herds, and not a single bovine which had received the treatment contracted the malady.

176. Immunization of the young cattle of Dagomba started in November at two temporary camps in Zabzugu Division, east of the river Oti. Some fifteen hundred cattle have been treated successfully. This area, much overpopulated, is waterlogged during the rains and very scarce of water during the dry season, for the river Oti represents almost the only supply. The cattle are under average and are heavily infected with tick-borne enzootic diseases; immunization therefore here has to be carried out carefully in case of high mortality. In the case under review, the mortality was exceedingly low, being well under one per cent.

Other diseases.

177. *Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia.*—Togoland has been free of this disease during 1934 but its appearance in parts of the Northern Territories presages its presence in view of the elimination of rinderpest. In the past, rinderpest obscured pleuro-pneumonia as the former epizootic killed off all the “lungers”

(bovines which have been infected, recover, and remain as carriers of the disease). Thus pleuro-pneumonia remained quiescent. Now that rinderpest has been eliminated pleuro-pneumonia is apt to re-appear and cause much loss. Considerable research has been carried out at the Pong-Tamale Laboratory in this direction. Numerous methods of vaccination have been tried and one most successful product has given such good results that it has now been issued for general field use. Thus, the Veterinary Department is ready to deal with any outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in the event of it appearing in Togoland in the future.

178. *Protozoal diseases—trypanosomiasis.*—An outbreak of malign trypanosomiasis appeared in the Native Administration herd at Yendi. Investigation showed that tsetse fly were percolating into the town itself from the Kulu Kpani river some four miles distant, when the river was in flood, for the fly had been driven from its usual haunts in the low shade on the banks. Tsetse were taking advantage of the bushes and low shade in a watercourse to come from the main river into the Yendi area with the old German plantation as the end point, close to the Native Administration Farm. Fortunately, the lessons learned in the large scale tsetse-clearing experiment which has been going on for over four years at Pong-Tamale were applicable to this case. The shade in the watercourse has been cut down together with several hundred yards of the main river to each side of its junction with the watercourse. Observations will continue to be taken throughout the wet season of 1935 to ascertain whether any faults are still to be found. It is safe to say that the action taken will eliminate all but a possible few stray flies, and on their appearance care will be taken to see that they are exterminated. Treatment of the infected cattle by antimony compounds yielded good results.

Gall sickness (anaplasmosis) appeared in pathogenic form here and there and though responsible for a very small mortality, has caused much unthriftiness, especially in the flats round the river Oti. This enzootic disease, which is tick-borne, affects practically all cattle in their early youth and as the indigenous cattle have a very high resistance, usually causes no symptoms. However, in 1934, for some unexplained reason the parasite must have been of a more virulent type or the resistance of the cattle lowered, for pathogenic anaplasmosis appeared not only in places in Togoland but throughout the Northern Territories and even in the coastal belt of the Colony. Investigational work is being carried out at the laboratory in order to determine the factors affecting the unusual pathogenicity of anaplasmosis.

Anthrax.—As usual, several cases appeared in and around Yendi town. Every effort is being made to eliminate the focus of infection by persuading owners to move their kraals to the outer compound of the town itself.

Animal Husbandry.

179. *Indigenous livestock trade.*—This continues to increase every year. Not only is the trade to the southern markets increasing but more cattle are being sold locally for consumption in the northern markets and more cattle are being killed for the periodical Mohammedan feasts and local fetish customs. Tours of inspection by members of the Veterinary Department show that bullocks are being sold off freely everywhere. Much more interest is being taken by owners as regards the production of suitable animals for sale, and everywhere encouragement is being given by the Gold Coast Government to stimulate this local trade. In the northern area, livestock represents the only real economic commodity which can be turned into money. It is difficult to obtain accurate figures in connexion with local trade, though in certain districts this is possible. From Eastern Dagomba district (Yendi), for instance, nearly two thousand bullocks were sent to the Ashanti and the Gold Coast Colony markets during the year, a great advance on any previous performance, representing about a ten per cent. export of the cattle of the area. These cattle were nearly all Dagomba-owned, the Konkomba not having yet entered into competition by systematic trading, though a few Konkomba animals were included. This large increase from that district is due to the instruction which the owners received at last year's immunization, when the Veterinary Officer indicated to them the benefits of selling their surplus bullocks.

180. The pious hope is often expressed that in a few years the local cattle will supplant the cattle at present imported from French West Africa. This, however, is not likely to happen for many years, if ever. At present, only comparatively few of the people of this area eat meat regularly. There is room, therefore, for great extension and increased numbers of slaughter cattle. It would appear that this country is perfectly capable of taking all its own cattle, plus the present imported animals for many years to come although as the numbers of cattle increase, the prices of slaughter animals and meat ought to decrease to a level more in keeping with prices obtaining in Nigeria.

181. *Livestock census.*—There are at present some twenty thousand cattle in Togoland under British Mandate (Northern Section).

182. Not only are the cattle of the country increasing in quantity but they are improving in quality. This is attributed to the elimination of the scrub bull over a period of years, and to the issue of improved bulls as well as to the purchase of good bulls from French country by the people themselves who are now showing renewed interest in their cattle on account of the elimination of rinderpest. Numerous good cows and bulls were also available, having been purchased by local people in French country

and imported free of charge for breeding purposes. The local stock-owner has a keen eye for a good beast for these breeding-cattle were obviously above average quality.

183. In a country where periodic water shortage occurs, a good and adequate supply of water plays an important part in animal husbandry. Herds of cattle which are happily placed and always have plenty of water near at hand are invariably bigger and better in every way than their brethren which suffer from intermittent scarcity. The movement of the cattle to dry-season camps is merely palliative and on the whole undesirable. There are numerous objections, for as the cattle are owned by peasant farmers who till the land, it is very desirable that their cattle should be permanently available for manure and mixed farming generally. Tsetse fly are abundant in the riverine areas and cattle are likely to become infected by trypanosomiasis. Though the mortality is slight, the loss of condition especially among calves and milking cows is great. Grazing is available in their home areas and is usually better than the coarse dry season grazing in riverine valleys. The dispersal of cattle to other areas during the dry season makes it impossible to make headway with mixed farming. To instruct the people in the growing of fodder crops, the making of hay or ensilage, or in the use of animal manure, will be of little avail if their cattle are to be absent for a large period of the year. While it is recognized that the water question is becoming more acute with the elimination of rinderpest and the steady increase of the herds, the solution is the general construction of local water supplies such as dams, barrages, and aboriginal cisterns which the Native Administrations are beginning to undertake. Without adequate water no cattle industry can thrive.

184. As a result of watching ploughing and manuring of the fields at Pong-Tamale, numerous local farmers have become aware of the idea of "mixed farming" and two Native Administration farms have ploughs and cultivators which will be in use during the coming farming season. The light bullock-ploughs which are suitable to this country can also be pulled easily by one horse. There is little doubt that in a few years "mixed farming" will be an important factor in the progressive development of the Northern area especially as the officers of the Agricultural Department are co-operating in its inception. Much of the thickly-populated country is very suited to ploughing as little or no clearing is necessary. Until the advent of practical "mixed farming", there is little hope of the milk yield of the cows being increased. Oxen trained to the plough have been issued to the Yendi Farm from Pong-Tamale and ploughing has been started in order to grow the necessary fodder crops for the cattle.

185. *Livestock improvement.*—In furtherance of the scheme outlined in the 1933 report, a large livestock farm has been opened by the Dagomba Native Administration at Yendi. Early in the

year, very fine stone-built kraals were constructed on a suitable site some distance outside the town. In order to stock the farm, six cows in calf were called in from each subdivision, each one of which was numbered and registered, and the owner's name noted. On calving, the calf after weaning was returned to the original owner. The cows were then served by good bulls at the Native Administration farm, the second calf remaining in the Native Administration herd. When the cow was again in calf she was returned to the owner. If a cow dies while at the farm, it is replaced by the Native Administration and a new one given to the owner. The bull calves, when they become adult, will be issued throughout the State to improve the general standard of the cattle. The primary object of the Native Administration farms is the production of good bulls, which become public property.

Veterinary Laboratory.

186. The Territory benefits directly by the work carried out at this institution at Pong-Tamale. Vaccines, sera and other laboratory products are available. Many specimens are sent for diagnosis. During the past year, research work was carried out in connexion with the production of anti-rinderpest vaccine, the elimination and other factors in connexion with protozoal diseases and the classification of indigenous ticks. The laboratory has moreover been able to supply the Veterinary Authorities in the French mandated area with a quantity of anti-rinderpest serum to combat the continual outbreaks of rinderpest in their Section.

XXV.—MINES.

187. During 1934 no work was done by the Geological Survey in the Territory.

188. There are no mines of any description in the area.

XXVI.—SURVEY.

189. The only work carried out by the Survey Department during the year was a minor acquisition survey and three small surveys of lands for leasing purposes.

XXVII.—WITCHCRAFT.

190. During the examination of the 1933 report, questions were raised regarding the judicial treatment of witchcraft in Togoland under British Mandate. Following the procedure obtaining in the Gold Coast, the Courts in the Mandated Territory do not give judicial recognition to witchcraft or anything associated with it. And whilst its practice has always been difficult to define, and evidence difficult to obtain, the native nevertheless has implicit belief in its power.

191. Three classes of people may be said to be affected by its agency :—

(a) those persons who believe themselves to be witches or wizards of the evil spirit possessing them ;

(b) those persons who believe that they are bewitched by those possessed of such evil spirit ; and

(c) those persons who profess to be witch-doctors and to be able to discover those who have witchcraft and to cure both them and those bewitched by means which may be described as either psycho-analysis or simple exorcism.

Much confusion is to be found as to the exact nature of witchcraft, and the reasons for the belief in its agency. Generally speaking, it is safe to say that those who suffer from the affliction are subjects of a form of psycho-neurosis. Over ninety per cent. of those who firmly believe themselves as being bewitched do so on the suggestion of the witch-doctor or his agents and usually after an illness, when their vitality has been much lowered.

192. In the Gold Coast itself the practice of witch-finding at one time became so prevalent, and to the witch-doctor so lucrative, that Government was obliged to pass an Order (No. 28 of 1930) to enforce its prohibition. The introduction of legislation was even contemplated, making it a misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment up to six months, for any person to accuse another of being a witch or having the power of witchcraft, but as witch-finding sometimes involved a trial by ordeal or the administration of certain poisonous concoctions to those accused, the Criminal Code was amended in 1934 by the following additions :—

“450 (1) The trial by the ordeal of sasswood, esere-bean, or other poison, boiling oil, fire, immersion in water or exposure to the attacks of crocodiles or other wild animals, or by any ordeal which is likely to result in the death of or bodily injury to any party to the proceeding is unlawful.

“(2) Any person who directs or controls or presides at any trial by ordeal which is unlawful shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, when the trial which such person directs, controls or presides at results in the death of any party to the proceedings, to the punishment of death, and in every other case to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years.

“451. Any person who :—

(a) is present at or takes part in any trial by ordeal which is unlawful ; or

(b) makes, sells or assists or takes part in making or selling, or has in his possession for sale or use any poison or thing which is intended to be used for the purpose of any trial by ordeal which is unlawful, shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.”

Both Order No. 28 of 1930 and the Criminal Code Amendment of 1934 apply to the Mandated Territory.

193. To-day cases dealing with any form of witchcraft rarely come before the Courts and not one is reported from the Territory ; and the questions raised by Lord Lugard when the Cameroons Report was examined (*vide* page 19 Minutes of XXVI Session) do not in reality arise in view of the prohibition of witch-finding.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, TREATIES, ETC., APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

Note.—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of Togoland under British Mandate stipulates that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of the Gold Coast implies adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such Conventions, adherence to which on behalf of the Gold Coast was notified on or before 20th July, 1922 (date of British Mandate for Togoland), the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of the Gold Coast was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of the Gold Coast may be regarded as the date of accession of the Mandated Territory.

(A) Multilateral Agreements and Conventions.

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Date of Signature.</i> | <i>Date of Accession.</i> |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade. | 2.7.1890 Brussels. | 20.7.22 |
| International Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish in Africa. | 19.5.00 London | 20.7.22 |
| International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. | 18.3.04 Paris. | 20.7.22 |
| International Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in Manufacture of Matches. | 26.9.06 Berne. | 20.7.22 |
| Convention respecting the Liquor Traffic in Africa ... | 3.11.06 Brussels. | 20.7.22 |
| International Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health. | 9.12.07 Rome. | 1.1.29 |
| International Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.1886. | 13.11.08 Brussels. | 20.7.22 |
| International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. | 4.5.10 Paris. | 21.6.24 |
| International Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers. | 23.1.12 The Hague. | 20.7.22 |
| International Radiotelegraph Convention ... | 5.7.12 London. | 20.7.22 |
| Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa, and Protocol. | 10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye. | 20.7.22 |
| Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition, and Protocol. | 10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye. | 20.7.22 |
| Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.1890 | 10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye. | 20.7.22 |
| Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this Convention are applied to Togoland under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order in Council, 1927. | 13.10.19 Paris. | — |
| Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit ... | 20.4.21 Barcelona. | 20.7.22 |
| Convention and Statute on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern. | 20.4.21 Barcelona. | 20.7.22 |
| Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern. | 20.4.21 Barcelona. | 20.7.22 |

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Date of Signature.</i> | <i>Date of Accession.</i> |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Declaration recognizing the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea Coast. | 20.4.21 Barcelona. | 9.10.22 |
| International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children. (Applies to Southern Section only.) | 30.9.21 Geneva. | 3.7.24 |
| International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of Traffic in Obscene Publications. | 12.9.23 Geneva. | 3.11.26 |
| Protocol on Arbitration Clauses | 24.9.23 Geneva. | 12.3.26 |
| International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities. | 3.11.23 Geneva. | 29.8.24 |
| Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature. | 9.12.23 Geneva. | 22.9.25 |
| Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature. | 9.12.23 Geneva. | 22.9.25 |
| Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature. | 9.12.23 Geneva. | 22.9.25 |
| Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature. | 9.12.23 Geneva. | 22.9.25 |
| International Agreement for the Creation at Paris of an International Office dealing with Contagious Diseases of Animals. | 25.1.24 Paris. | 13.7.27 |
| International Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading. | 25.8.24 Brussels. | 2.6.31 |
| Universal Postal Convention with other relevant instruments (except as regards Agreement for the Exchange of Insured Letters and Boxes). | 28.8.24 Stockholm. | 28.9.25 |
| International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol. | 19.2.25 Geneva. | 17.2.26 |
| Protocol for the Prohibition of the use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. | 17.6.25 Geneva. | 9.5.30 |
| International Sanitary Convention | 21.6.26 Paris. | 8.10.28 |
| International Slavery Convention | 25.9.26 Geneva. | 18.6.27 |
| International Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards. | 26.9.27 Geneva. | 26.8.31 |
| International Radiotelegraph Convention | 25.11.27 Washington. | 15.8.30 |
| Protection of Literary and Artistic Works Convention ... | 2.6.28 Rome. | 1.10.31 |
| International Treaty for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy. | 27.8.28 Paris. | 2.3.29 |
| Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, General Act, 1928. | 26.9.28 Geneva. | 21.5.31 |
| International Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions. | 22.11.28 Paris. | 17.1.31 |
| Universal Postal Convention | 28.6.29 London. | 3.12.30 |
| Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes ... | 28.6.29 London. | 3.12.30 |
| International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field. | 27.7.29 Geneva. | 23.12.31 |
| International Convention relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. | 27.7.29 Geneva. | 23.12.31 |
| International Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles. | 24.4.26 Paris. | 29.4.32 |

Convention applied in 1933.

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Date of Signature.</i> | <i>Date of Accession.</i> |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| International Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol | 30.3.31 Geneva. | 9.5.33 |

(B) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

| <i>Country.</i> | <i>Date of Signature.</i> | <i>Date of Application.</i> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Albania | 22.7.26 | 11.7.27 |
| Austria | 3.12.1873 | 3.1.28 |
| | 26.6.01 | |
| Belgium | 29.10.01 | 1.8.28 |
| | 5.3.07 | |
| Belgian Congo | 3.3.11 | |
| Ruanda-Urundi | 8.8.23 | |
| | 2.7.28 | |
| Bolivia | 22.2.1892 | 18.2.28 |
| Chile | 26.1.1897 | 13.1.27 |
| Colombia | 27.10.1888 | 5.12.30 |
| | 2.12.29 | |
| Cuba | 3.10.04 | 12.12.31 |
| | 17.4.30 | |
| Czechoslovakia | 11.11.24 | 15.7.27 |
| | 4.6.26 | |
| Denmark | 31.3.1873 | 10.2.28 |
| Ecuador | 29.9.1880 | 19.1.28 |
| Estonia | 18.11.25 | 10.3.27 |
| Finland | 30.5.24 | 25.11.26 |
| | 14.8.1876 | 13.11.23 |
| France | 13.2.1896 | |
| | 17.10.08 | |
| Germany | 14.5.1872 | 17.8.30 |
| Greece... .. | 24.9.10 | 19.4.28 |
| Guatemala | 4.7.1885 | 11.9.29 |
| | 30.5.14 | |
| Hayti | 7.12.1874 | 13.1.28 |
| Hungary | 3.12.1873 | 25.4.28 |
| | 26.6.01 | |
| Iraq | 2.5.32 | 5.5.33 |
| Latvia... .. | 16.7.24 | 7.6.26 |
| Liberia | 16.12.1892 | 16.10.28 |
| Lithuania | 18.5.26 | 11.6.27 |
| Luxemburg | 24.11.1880 | 28.1.28 |
| Monaco | 17.12.1891 | 5.7.31 |
| | 27.11.30 | |
| Netherlands | 26.9.1898 | 27.1.28 |
| Nicaragua | 19.4.05 | 12.1.28 |
| Norway | 26.7.1873 | 13.12.29 |
| | 18.2.07 | |
| Panama | 25.8.06 | 24.1.28 |
| Paraguay | 12.9.08 | 16.1.28 |
| Peru | 26.1.04 | 16.1.28 |
| Poland | 11.1.32 | 12.3.34 |
| Roumania | 9.3.1893 | 12.1.29 |
| | 21.3.1893 | |
| Salvador | 23.6.1881 | 8.8.30 |
| Siam | 4.3.11 | 27.2.28 |

Extradition Treaties.

| <i>Country.</i> | | | | | | | | <i>Date of Signature.</i> | <i>Date of Application.</i> |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Spain ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.6.1878 19.2.1889 | 13.2.28 |
| Switzerland ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26.11.1880 29.6.04 | 19.9.29 |
| Yugoslavia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23.11.00 6.12.00 | 1.11.28 |

**(C) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries
which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.**

| <i>Country.</i> | | | <i>Name.</i> | <i>Date of Application.</i> |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|---------------------------------|
| Albania ... | ... | ... | Notes of Commerce and Navigation, 10.6.25 | 9.11.26 |
| Austria ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22.5.24 | 26.6.26 |
| Bolivia ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce, 1.8.11 | 20.7.22 |
| Bulgaria ... | ... | ... | Notes of Commercial Relations, 12.11.25 | 10.7.26 |
| China ... | ... | ... | Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28. | 14.3.29 |
| Czechoslovakia ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce, 14.7.23 | 5.6.25 |
| Egypt ... | ... | ... | Commercial <i>Modus Vivendi</i> (in force until 16.2.35). Notes. | 5.6.30 7.6.30 |
| Estonia ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26. | 14.7.27 |
| Estonia ... | ... | ... | Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34. | 8.9.34 |
| Finland ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 14.12.23. | 13.2.26 |
| Germany ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24. | 4.3.26 |
| Greece ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 16.7.26. | 1.11.28 |
| Guatemala ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22.2.28. | 26.2.30 |
| Hungary... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26. | 17.4.28 |
| Latvia ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22.6.23. | 1.7.24 |
| Lithuania ... | ... | ... | Agreement respecting Commercial Rela- tions, 6.5.22. | 24.4.23 |
| Panama ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28. | 10.6.30 |
| Poland ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23. | 22.1.25 |
| Roumania ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 6.8.30. | 12.5.31 |
| Siam ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 14.7.25. | 15.5.28 |
| Spain ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27 | 1.12.28 |
| | | | Treaty of Companies Agreement, 27.6.24. | 11.7.31 |
| Turkey ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30. | 3.9.30 |
| Yugoslavia ... | ... | ... | Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27. | 16.5.28 |

**(D) Conventions regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters
between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to
Togoland under British Mandate.**

| <i>Country.</i> | | | | | | | <i>Date of Signature.</i> | <i>Date of Application.</i> |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Austria ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31.3.31 | 1.4.32 |
| Belgium ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21.6.22 | 23.8.25 |
| Czechoslovakia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.11.24 | 17.2.27 |
| Estonia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22.12.31 | 11.10.33 |
| France ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.2.22 | 27.1.24 |
| Germany ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20.3.28 | 25.11.29 |
| Italy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17.12.30 | 25.8.32 |
| Norway ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30.1.31 | 14.11.31 |
| Poland ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26.8.31 | 3.5.33 |
| Portugal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9.7.31 | 30.3.33 |
| Spain ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27.6.29 | 23.2.31 |
| Sweden ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28.8.30 | 3.9.31 |
| Turkey ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28.11.31 | 14.12.33 |

Conventions applied in 1934.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|---------|
| Denmark... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29.11.32 | 27.3.34 |
| Netherlands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31.5.32 | 23.5.34 |
| „ Curaçao | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31.5.32 | 29.6.34 |

**(E) Visa Abolition Agreements between the United Kingdom and Foreign
Countries which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.**

| <i>Country.</i> | | | | | | | <i>Date of Application.</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| Czechoslovakia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.5.30 |
| Denmark | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.4.24 |
| France | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.4.30 |
| Germany | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.1.29 |
| Netherlands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.12.29 |
| Norway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.4.24 |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.1.26 |
| Sweden | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.8.23 |
| Switzerland and Liechtenstein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15.4.23 |

**(F) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which
have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.**

| <i>Country.</i> | | | | | | | <i>Date of Application.</i> |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| Greece ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.7.29 |
| Italy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25.8.30 |
| Siam ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15.5.28 |
| Spain ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.7.31 |
| United States of America | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.7.26 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.7.26 |

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE LABOUR BILL, 1934.

1. The Select Committee consisted of the following Members of Council:—
 The Acting Attorney-General (*Chairman*);
 The Acting Secretary for Native Affairs;
 The Acting Commissioner, Eastern Province;
 The Omanhene of Winneba;
 The Awame Fia of Awuna;
 The Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa;
 The Municipal Member for Cape Coast;
 The Omanhene of Asin Atandasu;
 The Omanhene of Upper Dixcove.

The Committee met on the 10th, 22nd and 23rd May, and on the 13th June.

The Municipal Member for Cape Coast was absent from all the meetings; the Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa was absent from the last two.

OBJECTIONS OF PROVINCIAL MEMBERS.

2. The Provincial Members unanimously expressed disapproval of the Bill in its present form. They stated a general objection to the Bill as being unsuitable because it seems to ignore the fact that under the democratic native institutions of the country there could be no question of a chief arbitrarily exacting labour. He must first get the consent of the community in the customary way. Any other course would immediately involve him in serious trouble with his people.

3. It was further urged that the chiefs wish to avoid creating the impression that they claim the right to employ forced labour. The powers given to them under clause 6 (1) are unnecessary, and those provided by clauses 6 (2) and 7 are unknown to native customary law. With regard to the two latter the people should be consulted. These provisions would arouse resentment against the chiefs. They did not want them.

4. The second proviso to clause 15 (1) was considered particularly objectionable. Paragraph (c) of clause 15 (1) mentioned therein relates to the maintenance and clearing of local roads and paths. The Provincial Members disliked the idea that before they might provide for the maintenance of their own local roads and paths with the consent of the community, they must get the approval of the Commissioner. They said that they could not understand why this should be necessary even in view of the Convention. It would, they said, be inconvenient and would affect their prestige.

5. Objection was taken to the word "war" in clause 16. This was likely to alarm their people. Apart from this the Provincial Members did not object to the clause, provided the chiefs were allowed similar powers, with the customary safeguards.

6. There were other objections, but they were for the most part eventually waived.

7. On the 22nd May the Committee unanimously agreed to recommend that the Bill should be amended in the manner indicated in the annexure to this report.

"FORCED LABOUR" AND THE ROADS.

8. At the next meeting the Chairman informed the Committee that it was considered by Government that the deletion of clause 6 (2) would mean that no suitable provision would be made for the upkeep of the roads at present maintained by the chiefs under the Roads Ordinance, inasmuch as Government proposed to repeal that Ordinance.

9. The Provincial Members at the final meeting on the 13th June stated that they were opposed to the repeal of the Roads Ordinance. The people were accustomed, they said, to work under its provisions, and understood that the work was done under an order by the Provincial Commissioner. The Provincial Members did not wish clause 6 (2) utilized for this purpose.

10. It was pointed out to the Provincial Members that if the provisions of the Roads Ordinance were retained, whether in their present form or by incorporation in the Labour Ordinance, the conditions attaching to the employment of "forced labour" which it had been proposed to delete from the Bill would have to be applied to the employment of "forced labour" under such provisions. To this the reply was that the Provincial Members stood by the recommendations already agreed upon, and that they reserved to themselves liberty of action with regard to any change that Government might propose in respect to the Roads Ordinance.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PROVINCIAL MEMBERS.

11. Clause 6 should be deleted. The deletion of clause 6 (1) might mean that the chiefs would have no power to exact personal services under the menace of a penalty, but this is unnecessary. The rendering of personal services by the personal followers of a chief is regarded as a privilege, and the pain of dismissal from office would be a sufficient sanction for the due performance of these duties.

12. The Provincial Members are aware that clause 6 (2) might be amended by making it a condition of the exercise of powers thereunder that the people should be first consulted. They however are of opinion that even in that form the subclause would lead to misunderstanding with their people.

13. For the reason mentioned in paragraph 3, clause 7 should be deleted.

14. The result of the deletion of clause 6 would be that there would be no provision in the Bill legalizing the exaction of "forced labour," as that expression is defined, and that consequently all provisions in the Bill for the regulation thereof would become superfluous.

15. The second proviso to clause 15 (2) should be replaced by a proviso on the lines of proviso (iii) to section 13 (1) of the Nigerian Forced Labour Ordinance.

16. Clause 16 should be replaced by new clause 7. Subclause (1) provides for the exercise of necessary powers by a chief in the event of a special emergency, with the consent of his people, in the absence or with the approval of the Commissioner. Subclause (2) enables the Commissioner to require the chief to exercise any of these powers, and in default of compliance to issue the order himself.

17. Clause 17 should be amended so as to enable a Tribunal to deal with cases where the offence has been committed in respect of an order given by a chief. This is similar to the position under section 5 of the Roads Ordinance, and section 46 (4) of the Native Administration Ordinance.

18. Clause 18 should be amended as shown in the annexure.

19. The following alterations are recommended as consequential on the proposed total abolition of forced labour:—

(1) The amendment of clauses 2, 3, 4, 18 and 19, as shown in the annexure.

(2) The deletion of clauses 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

VIEWS OF THE OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

20. The Official Members are of opinion that whether the Roads Ordinance is retained or incorporated in the Labour Ordinance, or whether provision is otherwise made for the exaction of "forced labour" for the roads, the conditions attaching to the employment of "forced labour," being based upon the requirements of the Convention, should remain in the Bill. But in view of the clear wishes of the Provincial Members, they recommend that so far as possible any provisions relating to the exaction of "forced labour" in connexion with the placing and keeping in good repair of roads should be kept in a separate part of the Bill. Subject to these reservations they associate themselves with the recommendations of the Provincial Members.

L. E. V. M'CARTHY,

Acting Attorney-General (Chairman).

Accra,

18th June, 1934.

APPENDIX III.
THE LABOUR ORDINANCE, 1935.
GOLD COAST COLONY.

No. 21 OF 1935.

Assented to in His Majesty's Name this 27th day of April, 1935.

G. C. DU BOULAY,
Governor's Deputy.

AN ORDINANCE to give statutory effect within the Gold Coast Colony to the Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour which was confirmed and approved by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Excellent Privy Council on the twelfth day of May, 1931, and to regulate the exaction of forced labour.

[, 1935.] Date of
commence-
ment.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Labour Ordinance, 1935, and it shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor by proclamation in the *Gazette*. Short title
and com-
mencement.

2. For the purposes of this Ordinance:—

“Chief” shall mean a Headman, Chief, Divisional Chief or Paramount Chief as defined in the Native Administration Ordinance or in any ordinance which may from time to time be in force amending or substituted for the same; Interpreta-
tion.
Cap. 111.

“Forced labour” shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily, but shall not include:— Cap. 23.

(a) any work or service exacted from any person as a consequence of a conviction in a Court or tribunal, provided that the said work or service is carried out under the supervision and control of a public officer or Chief and that the said person is not hired or placed at the disposal of any private individuals, companies or associations;
or

(b) any work or service exacted under sections 12 or 13; and

“Native” and “Tribunal” shall have the meanings assigned to these terms in the Native Administration Ordinance. Cap. 111.

PART II.

Restriction of Forced Labour.

3. From and after the coming into operation of this Ordinance the exaction or employment of forced labour, except under the provisions of the Roads Ordinance and of Part III of this Ordinance, shall be unlawful. Exaction or
employment
of forced
labour,
except under
the Roads
Ordinance
to be
unlawful.
Cap. 149.

4. Any person who exacts forced labour or causes forced labour to be exacted, or who permits forced labour to be exacted for his benefit, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or to both of these penalties. Exaction
of forced
labour an
offence.
Cap. 149.

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to labour exacted under the provisions of the Roads Ordinance and of Part III of this Ordinance. Cap. 149.

Cap. 149.
Penalty for
official
constraint
for the
benefit of
private
persons.

5. Any person, who being a public officer or Chief, puts any constraint upon the population under his charge or upon any individual members thereof to work for any private individual, company or association, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on summary conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months or to both.

PART III.

Provisions relating to the Exaction of Labour which is Forced Labour as defined in Section 2 of this Ordinance.

Application
of Part 3.
Cap. 149.

6. This Part shall apply to the exaction of labour under the provisions of the Roads Ordinance.

Notice
under
section 3 of
Cap. 149
not to be
given
except
under
certain
conditions.

7. The notice referred to in sections 3 and 4 of the Roads Ordinance shall not be given by the Commissioner of the district unless he is satisfied:—

(a) that the work to be done is of important direct interest for the community called upon to do it;

(b) that the work is of present or imminent necessity;

(c) that the work will not lay too heavy a burden upon the present population having regard to the labour available and its capacity to do the work;

(d) that the work will not entail the removal of the workers from their place of habitual residence; and

(e) that the execution of the work will be directed in accordance with the exigencies of religion, social life and agriculture.

Limitation
on persons
liable to be
called upon
to work
under
Cap. 149.

8.—(1) No person shall be called upon to work who is not an adult able-bodied male of an apparent age of not less than eighteen and not more than forty-five years.

(2) The labour shall be exacted only under the following limitations and conditions:—

(a) Whenever possible, prior determination by a Government medical officer that the persons concerned are not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease and that they are physically fit for the work required and for the conditions under which it is to be carried out;

(b) exemption of school teachers and pupils and of public officers in general;

(c) the maintenance in each community of the number of adult able-bodied men indispensable for family and social life; and

(d) respect for conjugal and family ties.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) (c) of this section the proportion of the resident adult able-bodied males who may be taken at any one time for the work shall be as prescribed by regulations made under subsection (1) of section 16 of this Ordinance.

Working
hours.

9.—(1) The normal working hours of any person required to work shall be the same as those prevailing in the case of voluntary labour, and the hours worked in excess of the normal working hours shall be remunerated at the rates prevailing in the case of overtime for voluntary labour.

(2) A weekly day of rest shall be granted to all persons required to work and this day shall as far as possible be that recognised by the traditions, customs or religion of the persons required to work.

Subsistence
of incapa-
citated
workers and
mainten-
ance of
dependents.
Cap. 149.

10.—(1) The subsistence of any worker who, by accident or sickness arising out of employment under the Roads Ordinance, is rendered wholly or partially incapable of providing for himself, and the maintenance of any persons actually dependent upon such a worker in the event of his incapacity or decease arising out of such employment, shall be provided for out of the public revenue.

(2) Such subsistence or maintenance shall be in accordance with the rates prescribed by regulations made under this Ordinance.

11.—(1) Any Chief who exacts such labour shall furnish the person performing such labour with a certificate indicating the periods of such labour which he has completed.

Issue by Chief of certificate of period of forced labour.

(2) Any Chief contravening or failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

PART IV.

Provisions relating to the Exaction of Labour which is not Forced Labour as defined in Section 2 of this Ordinance.

12.—(1) A Chief may within the limits sanctioned by native customary law and subject to any regulations made under subsection (1) of section 16 of this Ordinance exact from the natives of any town or village within his jurisdiction labour for any or all of the following purposes:—

Exaction of labour for minor communal services.

(a) the maintenance of native buildings used for communal purposes, including markets, but excluding juju houses and places of worship;

(b) sanitation;

(c) the maintenance and clearing of local roads and paths;

(d) the repairing of town or village fences;

(e) the digging and construction of wells;

(f) the provision and maintenance of local cemeteries;

(g) any other such minor communal services in the direct interest of the inhabitants of the town or village as may be prescribed by any regulations made under subsection (1) of section 16 of this Ordinance.

Provided that:—

(i) it shall be a condition of the exaction of such labour that the inhabitants of the town or village or their direct representatives are previously consulted by the Chief in accordance with native custom in regard to the need for the exaction of the class of services in this section mentioned;

(ii) it shall further be a condition of the exaction of such labour in the case of the service mentioned in paragraph (c) that the sanction therefor of the Governor has been obtained.

(2) This section shall not apply to any town to which the Municipal Corporations Ordinance or the Town Councils Ordinance for the time being applies.

Cap. 110.

Cap. 167.

13.—(1) A Chief may in the absence or with the approval of the Provincial Commissioner and subject to the provisions of this section, exact labour from any person in the event of famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic disease, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pest, flood or fire, or in the event of any such calamity being threatened, or in any other circumstances that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the community.

Power of Chief or Commissioner to exact forced labour in the event of certain calamities.

Provided that it shall be a condition of the exaction of labour under this subsection that the members of the community concerned or their direct representatives are previously consulted in accordance with native custom.

(2) The Provincial Commissioner may in any such circumstances as are indicated in subsection (1) of this section call upon the Chief to exact labour to meet the emergency, and if the Chief shall fail or refuse to comply with such request the Provincial Commissioner may himself exact such labour as appears to him to be reasonably necessary.

(3) Any food or produce produced under this section shall remain the property of the individuals producing the same.

Penalty on person refusing to labour when lawfully called upon.

14. Any person from whom labour or services of any kind is lawfully required under any of the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance who refuses or fails without reasonable cause to render such labour or to perform such services shall be guilty of an offence and shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month with or without hard labour.

Provided that where the labour or services are required by a Chief the competent tribunal shall have jurisdiction to try the offence.

PART V.

General.

Recovery of remuneration, etc. due.

15. Any person who does not receive the remuneration, subsistence, maintenance, rations or wages to which he is entitled under this Ordinance or under any regulations made thereunder may recover the same in the Court of a Magistrate.

Power to Governor in Council to make regulations.

16.—(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for any or all of the following purposes:—

Cap. 149.

(a) Regulating the exaction and employment of labour under the Roads Ordinance;

Cap. 149.

(b) regulating the exaction and employment of labour under sections 12 and 13;

Cap. 149.

(c) providing for the remuneration of hours worked in excess of the normal working hours under the Roads Ordinance;

Cap. 149.

(d) fixing the proportion of the resident adult able-bodied males who may be taken at any one time for labour under the Roads Ordinance;

Cap. 149.

(e) prescribing the rates and nature of subsistence or maintenance payable to workers employed under the Roads Ordinance who by accident or sickness arising out of their employment are rendered wholly or partially incapable of providing for themselves and of any persons actually dependent upon such workers in the event of their incapacity or decease arising out of their employment;

Cap. 149.

(f) prescribing the form of return of labour exacted under the Roads Ordinance to be rendered by Chiefs;

Cap. 149.

(g) providing for the forwarding to the Commissioner by persons required to work under the Roads Ordinance of all complaints relative to the conditions of labour and ensuring the examination and consideration of such complaints; and

(h) generally for the purposes of carrying out the objects of this Ordinance.

(2) Regulations made under this section may apply to the whole Colony or to such part thereof and to all or such classes of persons or forms of labour as the Governor in Council may prescribe and for any breach of any such regulation he may impose a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council and found by me to be a true and correctly printed copy of the said Bill.

H. H. MALM,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX IV.

THE LABOUR ORDINANCE, 1935.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

No. 33 of 1935.

AN ORDINANCE to give statutory effect within the Northern Territories to the Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory labour which was confirmed and approved by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Excellent Privy Council on the twelfth day of May, 1931, and to regulate the exaction of forced labour.

[, 1935.] Date of commencement.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the Gold Coast with respect to the Northern Territories as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Labour Ordinance, 1935, and it shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in the *Gazette*. Short title and commencement.

2. For the purpose of this Ordinance:—

“ Chief ”, “ Division ”, “ Head Chief ” and “ native ” shall have the meanings attached to these terms in the Northern Territories Native Courts Ordinance, 1935, or in any Ordinance which may from time to time be in force amending or substituted for the same; Interpretation.

No. 31 of 1935.

“ Divisional Council ” means the highest Native Council within the Division in all matters relating to the welfare and government of the Division in accordance with native law and custom;

“ Forced labour ” shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily, but shall not include:—

(a) any work or service exacted from any person as a consequence of a conviction in a court or tribunal, provided that the said work or service is carried out under the supervision and control of a public officer or Chief and that the said person is not hired or placed at the disposal of any private individuals, companies or associations; or

(b) any work or service exacted under sections 15 and 16.

3. From and after the coming into operation of this Ordinance the exaction or employment of forced labour of all kinds shall be unlawful except as hereinafter provided. Exaction or employment of forced labour to be unlawful except as provided by this Ordinance.

4. Except as otherwise provided in this Ordinance any person who exacts forced labour or causes forced labour to be exacted, or who permits forced labour to be exacted for his benefit, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or to both of these penalties. Exaction of forced labour an offence.

5. Any person who being a public officer or Chief, puts any constraint upon the population under his charge or upon any individual members thereof to work for any private individual, company or association, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, on summary conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months or to both. Penalty for official constraint for the benefit of private persons.

Rights of chiefs to forced labour and personal services.

6. A Chief—

(1) may, subject to the provisions of any regulations made under subsection (1) of section 19 of this Ordinance, have the enjoyment of such personal services as are reserved to him by native law and custom; and

(2) may, with the express permission of the Governor and subject to the provisions of any regulations made under subsection (1) of section 19 of this Ordinance, have recourse to forced labour. Such permission shall not be granted unless the Governor is satisfied—

(a) that the work to be done or the service to be rendered is of important direct interest for the community called upon to do the work or render the service;

(b) that the work or service is of present or imminent necessity;

(c) that the work or service will not lay too heavy a burden upon the present population, having regard to the labour available and its capacity to undertake the work;

(d) that the work or service will not entail the removal of the workers from their place of habitual residence; and

(e) that the execution of the work or the rendering of the service will be directed in accordance with the exigencies of religion, social life, and agriculture.

Compulsory cultivation in case of famine.

7.—(1) Whenever in any division there is or is likely to be such shortage of food that, in the opinion of the Divisional Council, a famine exists or is likely to ensue, the Head Chief may with the approval of the Governor issue orders—

(a) requiring any able-bodied male native to work on irrigation works or any other works approved by the District Commissioner as being undertaken for the relief of famine for such period as the District Commissioner may prescribe; and

(b) requiring any native within his jurisdiction to cultivate land within the State to such reasonable extent as he may direct.

(2) Any food or produce produced under subsection (1) of this section shall remain the property of the individuals producing it.

(3) There shall be given and paid to all natives working under the provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section such rations and wages as the Head Chief with the approval of the District Commissioner may prescribe, and at the request of any native such wages may be paid wholly or in part in food at rates fixed by the Head Chief with the approval of the Commissioner.

(4) Any native failing to obey an order issued under this section shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to imprisonment not exceeding two months or to both.

Limitation on persons liable to be called on to give forced labour.

8.—(1) No person shall be called upon for any forced labour who is not an adult able-bodied male of an apparent age of not less than eighteen and not more than forty-five years.

(2) Forced labour shall be exacted only under the following limitations and conditions:—

(a) Whenever possible, prior determination by a Government medical officer that the persons concerned are not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease and that they are physically fit for the work required and for the conditions under which it is to be carried out;

(b) exemption of school teachers and pupils and of public officers in general;

(c) the maintenance in each community of the number of adult able-bodied men indispensable for family and social life; and

(d) respect for conjugal and family ties.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) (c) of this section the proportion of the resident adult able-bodied males who may be taken at any one time for forced labour shall be as prescribed by regulations made under subsection (1) of section 19 of this Ordinance.

9. The maximum period for which any person may be taken for forced labour of any kind in any one period of twelve months shall not exceed twenty-four days. Limitation of period for which forced labour may be required.
10. No person shall be called upon to perform any forced labour underground in mines. Prohibition of forced labour underground in mines.
11. No person shall be called upon to perform any forced labour in connection with the transport of any persons or goods, such as the labour of a porter or boatman. Prohibition of forced labour in connection with transport.
- 12.—(1) The normal working hours of any person from whom forced labour is exacted shall be the same as those prevailing in the case of voluntary labour, and the hours worked in excess of the normal working hours shall be remunerated at the rates prevailing in the case of overtime for voluntary labour. Working hours.
- (2) A weekly day of rest shall be granted to all persons from whom forced labour of any kind is exacted and this day shall as far as possible be that recognised by the traditions, customs or religion of the persons from whom such labour is exacted.
- 13.—(1) Any laws or regulations relating to workmen's compensation for accidents or sickness arising out of the employment of the worker and any laws or regulations providing compensation for the dependants of deceased or incapacitated workers which may from time to time be in force in the Northern Territories shall be equally applicable to persons from whom forced labour is exacted and to voluntary workers. Compensation in case of accidents or sickness arising out of employment.
- (2) Any Chief who employs any worker on forced labour shall give subsistence to any such worker who, by accident or sickness arising out of his employment, is rendered wholly or partially incapable of providing for himself, and shall maintain any persons actually dependent upon such a worker in the event of his incapacity or decease arising out of his employment.
- (3) Such subsistence or maintenance shall be in accordance with the rates prescribed by regulations made under this Ordinance.
- 14.—(1) Every Chief who exacts any forced labour shall furnish the person performing such labour with a certificate indicating the periods of such labour which he has completed. Issue by Chief of certificate of period of forced labour.
- (2) Any Chief contravening or failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.
15. A Chief may within the limits sanctioned by native customary law and subject to any regulations made under subsection (1) of section 19 of this Ordinance exact from the natives of any town or village within his jurisdiction labour for any or all of the following purposes:—
- (a) the maintenance of native buildings used for communal purposes, including markets, but excluding juju houses and places of worship;
 - (b) sanitation;
 - (c) the maintenance and clearing of local roads and paths;
 - (d) the repairing of town or village fences;
 - (e) the digging and construction of wells;
 - (f) the provision and maintenance of local cemeteries;
 - (g) any other such minor communal services in the direct interest of the inhabitants of the town or village as may be prescribed by any regulations made under subsection (1) of section 19 of this Ordinance.
- Exaction of labour for minor communal services

Provided that

(i) it shall be a condition of the exaction of such labour that the inhabitants of the town or village or their direct representatives are previously consulted by the Chief in regard to the need for the exaction of the class of services in this section mentioned.

(ii) labour shall be exacted in the case of the service mentioned in paragraph (c) by a Chief only if the District Commissioner is satisfied—

(a) that the work to be done is of important direct interest for the community called upon to do the work;

(b) that the work is of present or imminent necessity;

(c) that the work will not lay too heavy a burden upon the present population, having regard to the labour available and its capacity to undertake the work;

(d) that the work will not entail the removal of the workers from their place of habitual residence; and

(e) that the execution of the work will be directed in accordance with the exigencies of religion, social life and agriculture.

16. The District Commissioner may exact labour from any person in the event of war, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic disease, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pest, flood or fire, or in the event of any such calamity being threatened, or in any other circumstances that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population of the Northern Territories.

17. Any person from whom labour or services of any kind is lawfully required under any of the provisions of this Ordinance who refuses or fails without reasonable cause to render such labour or to perform such services shall be guilty of an offence and shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month with or without hard labour.

18. Any person who does not receive the remuneration, subsistence, maintenance, rations or wages to which he is entitled under this Ordinance may recover the same in the Court of a Magistrate.

19.—(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for any or all of the following purposes:—

(a) regulating such personal services as may be reserved to a Chief by native customary law;

(b) regulating such forced labour as a Chief may have recourse to with the express permission of the Governor;

(c) regulating the exaction and employment of forced labour under section 7;

(d) regulating the exaction and employment of labour under sections 15 and 16;

(e) fixing the proportion of the resident adult able-bodied males who may be taken at any one time for forced labour;

(f) prescribing the rates and nature of subsistence or maintenance payable to workers employed on forced labour who by accident or sickness arising out of their employment are rendered wholly or partially incapable of providing for themselves and of any persons actually dependent upon such workers in the event of their incapacity or decease arising out of their employment;

(g) prescribing the form of return of forced labour to be rendered by Chiefs;

(h) providing for the forwarding by any person from whom forced labour is exacted and the examination and consideration of such complaints to the District Commissioner of all complaints relative to the conditions of labour; and

Power of District Commissioner to exact forced labour in the event of certain calamities.

Penalty on person refusing to labour when lawfully called upon.

Recovery of remuneration, etc., due.

Power to the Governor in Council to make regulations.

(i) generally for the purposes of carrying out the objects of this Ordinance.

(2) In fixing the proportion of the resident adult able-bodied males who may be taken at any one time for forced labour the Governor in Council shall take account of the density of the population, of its social and physical development, of the seasons and of the work which must be done by the persons concerned on their own behalf in their locality and generally shall have regard to the economic and social necessities of the normal life of the community concerned; but in no circumstances shall more than twenty-five per cent. be taken.

(3) Regulations made under this section may apply to the whole of the Northern Territories or to such part thereof and to all or such classes or persons or forms of labour as the Governor in Council may prescribe and for any breach of any such regulation he may impose a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

Enacted by me this 27th day of April, 1935.

G. C. DU BOULAY,
Governor's Deputy.

APPENDIX V.

DAGOMBA NATIVE TREASURY.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the First Half-year, 1934-35.

| Head. | Item. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure. | | | | Total. £ s. d. |
|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Particulars. | Amount. £ s. d. | Total. £ s. d. | Head. | Item. | Particulars. | Amount. £ s. d. | Total. £ s. d. |
| | | Balance on 1st April, 1934:— | | | I(a) | 1 | Ya Na ... (180 0 0) | 78 10 0 | |
| | | Yendi ... 169 8 5 | | | " | 2 | Four Kpamba ... (48 0 0) | 21 0 0 | |
| | | Gulkpego ... 287 3 2 | | | " | 3 | Mbadugu ... (18 0 0) | 9 0 0 | |
| | | Savelugu ... 170 3 9 | | | " | 4 | Damaku ... (12 0 0) | 6 0 0 | |
| | | Kumbungu ... 6 14 5 | | | " | 5 | Messengers ... (21 0 0) | 10 10 0 | |
| | | Court Fines ... (175 0 0) | 51 17 11 | 633 9 9 | " | 6 | Sarkin Zongo ... | 8 0 0 | |
| II | 1 | Court Fees ... (88 0 0) | 30 13 0 | | I(b) | 1 | Gulkpe-Na, Yo-Na, and Kumbung-Na ... (240 0 0) | 120 0 0 | |
| " | 2 | Fishing ... (26 10 0) | 24 0 0 | | " | 2 | Thirteen Kpamba (123 0 0) | 61 10 0 | |
| III | 1 | Drumming ... (11 10 0) | 2 0 9 | | " | 3 | Market Overseers (30 0 0) | 15 0 0 | |
| IV | 2 | Interest on Investments ... (6 18 0) | 8 5 0 | | " | 4 | Gulkpego Bugulana ... (15 0 0) | 7 10 9 | |
| V | 1 | Market Fees ... (543 0 0) | 291 16 6 | | " | 5 | Savelugu Dalana ... (6 0 0) | 3 0 0 | |
| " | 2 | Stall Fees ... (39 0 0) | 59 19 3 | | II | 1 | Sitting Fees ... (106 0 0) | 25 0 0 | |
| VI | 3 | Slaughter Fees ... (172 10 0) | 93 16 9 | | " | 2 | Four Gbongmara (102 0 0) | 48 13 0 | |
| VII | 1 | Ferries ... (180 0 0) | 142 4 9 | | " | 3 | Agufu ... (9 0 0) | 4 10 0 | |
| " | 2 | Town Rents ... (138 0 0) | 16 8 0 | | " | 4 | Maintenance of Witnesses ... (1 0 0) | — | |
| VIII | | Zongo Tolls ... (60 0 0) | 21 8 8 | | III | 1 | Rent Collectors ... (24 0 0) | 13 9 5 | |
| IX | 1 | Kraal Fees ... (225 0 0) | 100 0 6 | | " | 2 | Kraal Collector ... (9 0 0) | 6 0 0 | |
| | | Sale of Chieftainships ... (86 0 0) | 20 0 0 | | IV | 1 | Police Corporal ... (12 0 0) | 6 0 0 | |
| " | 2 | Building Fees ... (5 0 0) | 0 5 0 | | " | 2 | Constables ... (144 0 0) | 67 10 0 | |
| " | 3 | N. A. Gardens ... (42 10 0) | 21 7 5 | | " | | | | |

| IX | 4 | Govt. Prisoners' Rations ... (60 9 0) | 28 5 0 | | IV | 3 | Police Uniforms... (27 4 0) | 8 16 7 |
|----|---|--|---------|----------|------|---|---|---------|
| " | 5 | Police Levy ... (120 0 0) | 58 12 6 | | " | 4 | Maintenance of Bicycles ... (12 0 0) | — |
| " | 6 | Miscellaneous ... (10 0 0) | 14 12 6 | | V | 1 | Govt. Prisoners' Rations ... (60 9 0) | 23 15 9 |
| " | 7 | N. A. Farms ... — | 5 5 9 | 990 19 3 | " | 1 | Printing and Stationery ... (54 10 0) | 29 14 0 |
| | | Advances Repaid — | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | " | 2 | Customary Expenses ... (140 0 0) | 16 13 0 |
| | | Judgment Costs — | 53 16 5 | 53 16 5 | " | 3 | Contingencies ... (24 0 0) | 9 12 4 |
| | | | | | VII | 1 | Administration Buildings ... (60 0 0) | 11 0 0 |
| | | | | | " | 2 | Market Buildings (12 0 0) | 3 4 10 |
| | | | | | VII | 3 | Slaughter-houses (14 6 1) | 5 10 10 |
| | | | | | " | 4 | Cattle Kraals ... (14 4 10) | 0 11 10 |
| | | | | | VIII | 1 | Maintenance at Tamale School (56 0 0) | 47 1 10 |
| | | | | | IX | 1 | Sanitary Labourers (76 16 8) | 39 5 10 |
| | | | | | " | 2 | Tamale Pauper Hostel ... (18 0 0) | 4 10 0 |
| | | | | | X | 1 | Farm Grieves ... (36 0 0) | 17 6 0 |
| | | | | | " | 2 | Cattle Herd ... (6 0 0) | 2 12 0 |
| | | | | | " | 3 | Plantation Labourers and Mtce. ... (42 11 8) | 12 18 5 |
| | | | | | " | 4 | N. A. Farm ... (25 0 0) | 3 2 0 |
| | | | | | " | 5 | Agricultural Overseer ... — | 5 1 0 |
| | | | | | XI | 1 | Travelling and Transport ... (31 0 0) | 3 7 0 |
| | | | | | XII | 1 | Construction of Yendi Byres ... (35 0 0) | 24 14 8 |
| | | | | | " | 2 | Sanitary Structures Yendi Market... (4 10 0) | — |

APPENDIX V—continued.

| Receipts. | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Head. | Item. | Particulars. | Amount. £ s. d. | Total. £ s. d. | Head. | Item. | Particulars. £ s. d. | Amount. £ s. d. | Total. £ s. d. |
| | | | | | XII | 3 | Tamale Market Sheds ... (125 0 0) | 126 6 0 | |
| | | | | | " | 4 | Gulkpego Water Supply ... (60 0 0) | 52 9 6 | |
| | | | | | " | 5 | Savelugu Water Supply ... (54 2 6) | 46 3 5 | |
| | | | | | " | 6 | Kumbungu Zongo (5 1 2) | — | |
| | | | | | XIII | 3 | Share to Chiefs :— Outstation Market Fees | 5 15 6 | |
| | | | | | " | 4 | Share to Chiefs :— Ferry Receipts Advances ... Court Payments Balance on 30th September, 1934 :— | — 4 15 0 54 2 5 | 1,010 14 9 4 15 0 *54 2 5 |
| | | | | | | | Yendi ... 258 3 3 Gulkpego ... 291 3 7 Savelugu ... 52 12 4 Kumbungu... 8 14 1 | — | 610 13 3 |
| | | | | £1,680 5 5 | | | | | £1,680 5 5 |

Figures in parenthesis denote original Estimate for the year.
* Includes 6s. Court fees refunded to Plaintiff—case settled by Ya Na out of Court.

APPENDIX VI.

(A) LIST OF ORDINANCES APPLICABLE TO THE MANDATED TERRITORY.

| <i>Northern and Southern Sections.</i> | <i>Northern Section.</i> | <i>Southern Section.</i> |
|--|--|---|
| Administration Ordinance. (Cap. 1.) | Land Ordinance. (No. 1 of 1927.) | Fugitive Criminals Sur- render Ordinance. (Cap. 2.) |
| German Patents and Trade Marks Ordinance (Cap. 3.) | Land and Native Rights 1931 (Application) Ordinance, 1933. (No. 2 of 1933.) | Liquor Trade Ascertain- ment Ordinance. (Cap. 4.) |
| Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance. (No. 1 of 1928.) | | Process Extension (Gold Coast Colony Tribunals) Ordinance. (No. 2 of 1930.) |
| Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1929. (No. 1 of 1929.) | | Forests Ordinance, 1930 (No. 3 of 1930.) |
| Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1930. (No. 1 of 1930.) | | Forests Amendment Ordi- nance, 1931. (No. 2 of 1931.) |
| Census Ordinance, 1930. (No. 4 of 1930.) | | Native Administration (Southern Section) Ordi- nance, 1932. (No. 1 of 1932.) |
| Liquor Trade Ascertainment Amendment Ordinance, 1930. (No. 5 of 1930.) | | Forests Amendment Ordi- nance, 1932. (No. 2 of 1932.) |
| Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Ordinance, 1931. (No. 1 of 1931.) | | Native Administration (Southern Section) Amendment Ordinance, 1932. (No. 4 of 1932.) |
| Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Amendment Ordinance, 1932. (No. 3 of 1932.) | | Forests Amendment Ordi- nance, 1933. (No. 1 of 1933.) |
| Statute Law Revision Ordi- nance, 1932. (No. 5 of 1932.) | | Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Ordinance, 1933. (No. 3 of 1933.) |
| Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1934. (No. 1 of 1934.) | | Importation of Textiles Ordinance, 1934. (No. 2 of 1934.) |
| Administration Further Amendment Ordinance, 1934. (No. 3 of 1934.) | | |

**(B) LIST OF ORDINANCES OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY WHICH DO NOT
APPLY TO THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF TOGOLAND.**

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|
| Gold Coast. Cap. 111 | ... | The Native Administration Ordinance, and all Ordinances amending the same. |
| Gold Coast. Cap. 113 | ... | The Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, and all Ordi- nances amending the same. |
| Gold Coast. No. 22 of 1934 | | The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance 1934. |
| Gold Coast. No. 23 of 1934 | | The Additional Customs Duties Ordinance, 1934. |

(C) LIST OF ORDINANCES OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES WHICH DO NOT APPLY TO THE NORTHERN SECTION OF TOGOLAND.

No. 1 of 1927... The Land and Native Rights Ordinance, and any enactments amending the same.

(D) ORDINANCES ENACTED IN 1934.

Title.

Passed by the Legislative Council of Gold Coast Colony and applied to Togoland (Southern Section).

1. The Savings Bank (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934.
2. The Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934.
3. 1934-35 Supply Ordinance, 1934.
4. 1932-33 Final Supply Ordinance, 1934.
5. The Royal West African Frontier Force (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934.
6. The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Amendment Ordinance, 1934.
7. The Official Emoluments Levy Continuance Ordinance, 1934.
8. The Electricity Supply (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934.
9. The Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1934.
10. The Beer (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934.
11. The Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1934.
12. The Wrecks and Salvage Amendment Ordinance, 1934.
13. The Master and Servant Amendment Ordinance, 1934.
14. The Cocoa Industry Regulation Ordinance, 1934.
15. The Evidence (British and Foreign Documents) Ordinance, 1934.
16. The Customs Tariff Amendment Ordinance, 1934.
17. The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934.
18. The Coconut Industry Regulation Ordinance, 1934.
19. The Fruit Industry Regulation Ordinance, 1934.
20. The Waterworks Ordinance, 1934.
21. The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934.
22. The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934.
23. The Additional Customs Duties Ordinance, 1934.
24. The Official Emoluments Levy Continuance (Repeal) Ordinance, 1934.
25. The Arms and Ammunition Amendment Ordinance, 1934.
26. The Ferries Amendment Ordinance, 1934.
27. The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.
28. The Loan Repayment Ordinance, 1934.
29. The 1933-34 Final Supply Ordinance, 1934.

Enacted for Northern Territories and applied to the Northern Section of Togoland.

1. The Education Amendment Ordinance, 1934.
2. The Importation of Textiles Ordinance, 1934.
3. The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

Togoland under British Mandate.

1. The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1934.
2. The Importation of Textiles Regulations Ordinance, 1934.
3. The Administration Further Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

APPENDIX VII.

REVENUE, 1934.

| <i>Head and Sub-head.</i> | <i>Totals of Sub-Head.</i> | | | <i>Totals of Head.</i> | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----|----|----------------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1. Customs and Excise :— | | | | | | |
| 1. Import duties (a) | 13,268 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 2. Export duties (b) | 5,690 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 3. Fines (b) | 29 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 4. Miscellaneous (b) | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 18,989 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Licences and Other Internal Revenue :— | | | | | | |
| 1. Licences etc. (b) | | | | 2,499 | 12 | 3 |
| 3. Fees of Court or Office :— | | | | | | |
| 1. Fees, etc. (b) | | | | 1,067 | 8 | 5 |
| 4. Posts and Telegraphs :— | | | | | | |
| 1. Sale of stamps (b) | 383 | 19 | 8 | | | |
| 2. Telegraphs and telephones (b) | 189 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| 3. Commission on money and postal orders (b) | 45 | 16 | 1 | | | |
| 4. Parcel post receipts (b) | 36 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| 5. Letter boxes (b) | 52 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| 6. Post Office publications (b) | 2 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| 7. Telegraphic addresses (b) | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 711 | 1 | 7 |
| 5. Miscellaneous :— | | | | | | |
| 1. Share of income from Currency Board Invest- ments (a) | 1,878 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 2. Miscellaneous Receipts (b) | 23 | 19 | 9 | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 1,901 | 19 | 9 |
| 6. Special Receipts :— | | | | | | |
| 1. Temporary levy on Civil Servants' emoluments (b) | | | | 334 | 15 | 4 |
| | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | | £25,503 | 17 | 4 |

(a) Proportionate revenue based on trade for calendar year 1934.

(b) Actual receipts.

APPENDIX VIII.

EXPENDITURE, 1934.

| <i>Head and Sub-head.</i> | <i>Amount.</i> | <i>Totals of Sub-Head.</i> | <i>Totals of Head.</i> |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1. <i>Governor :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Head- quarters Administrative Charges (a)... .. | | | 985 1 0 |
| 2. <i>Agriculture :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Head- quarters Administrative Charges (a)... .. | 924 8 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments:— | | | |
| | £ s. d. | | |
| Europeans | 1,668 0 0 (b) | | |
| Africans | 1,592 9 11 (b) | | |
| | <hr/> 3,260 9 11 | | |
| 3. Travelling and transport (b) | | 4,184 17 11 | |
| 4. Allowance in lieu of quarters (b) | | 484 0 6 | |
| 5. Upkeep and equipment of Experimental Stations (b) | | 12 9 4 | |
| 6. Horticultural work (b) ... | | 851 10 8 | |
| 7. Labour for inspection of produce (b) | | 34 19 0 | |
| 8. Erection and maintenance of temporary buildings (b) | | 74 15 0 | |
| 9. Shea butter and oil-seeds industry (b) | | 14 10 0 | |
| | | <hr/> 24 11 5 | |
| | | | 5,681 13 10 |
| 3. <i>Animal Health :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 1,461 10 2 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments:— | | | |
| | £ s. d. | | |
| Europeans | 1,137 13 9 (b) | | |
| Africans | 222 5 6 (b) | | |
| | <hr/> 1,359 19 3 | | |
| 3. Travelling and transport (b) | | 2,821 9 5 | |
| 4. Purchase of animals (b) ... | | 56 4 9 | |
| 5. Upkeep of quarantine stations (b) | | 8 12 0 | |
| 6. Clothing and equipment (b) | | 7 0 0 | |
| 7. Upkeep of immunization camps (b) | | 0 12 0 | |
| | | <hr/> 5 0 0 | |
| | | | 2,898 18 2 |

EXPENDITURE, 1934—*contd.*

| <i>Head and Sub-head.</i> | <i>Amount.</i> | <i>Totals of Sub-Head.</i> | <i>Totals of Head.</i> |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 4. <i>Audit</i> :— | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | | | 1,185 18 5 |
| 5. <i>Customs</i> :— | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 355 4 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— | | | |
| £ s. d. | | | |
| Europeans 1,269 15 7 (b) | | | |
| Africans 6,115 18 9 (b) | | | |
| | 7,385 14 4 | | |
| | | 7,740 18 4 | |
| 3. Travelling and transport (b) | | 998 7 0 | |
| 4. Allowance in lieu of quarters (b) | | 60 2 2 | |
| 5. Clothing and equipment (b) | | 192 1 9 | |
| 6. Office expenses (b) | | 1 14 3 | |
| 7. Upkeep of Preventive Stations (b)... .. | | 188 19 1 | |
| 8. Arms and ammunition (b) ... | | 10 10 5 | |
| 9. Shooting prizes to Preven- tive men (b) | | 0 13 5 | |
| 10. Awards for seizures (b) ... | | 67 5 0 | |
| 11. Gratuities on discharge to Preventive men (b) ... | | 566 16 9 | |
| | | | 9,827 8 2 |
| 6. <i>Education</i> :— | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | | 387 4 0 | |
| 2. Grants to schools (b) ... | | 7,718 0 0 | |
| | | | 8,105 4 0 |
| 7. <i>Forestry</i> :— | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 436 12 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— | | | |
| £ s. d. | | | |
| Europeans 261 13 10 (b) | | | |
| Africans 305 16 8 (b) | | | |
| | 567 10 6 | | |
| | | 1,004 2 6 | |
| 3. Travelling and transport (b) | | 54 7 2 | |
| 4. Allowance in lieu of quar- ters (b) | | 8 8 4 | |
| 5. Forest reserves—demarca- tion, etc. (b) | | 127 0 6 | |
| | | | 1,193 18 6 |

EXPENDITURE, 1934—*contd.*

| <i>Head and Sub-head.</i> | <i>Amount.</i> | <i>Totals of Sub-Head.</i> | <i>Totals of Head.</i> |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 8. <i>Judiciary—Ashanti and Northern Territories :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | | 560 9 2 | |
| 3. Witnesses' expenses (b) ... | | 0 15 0 | |
| | | <hr/> | 561 4 2 |
| 9. <i>Law Officers :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | | | 312 0 0 |
| 10. <i>Medical Department :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 1,649 16 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— | | | |
| £ s. d. | | | |
| Europeans 1,966 4 0 (b) | | | |
| Africans 852 1 2 (b) | | | |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 2,818 5 2 | | |
| | <hr/> | 4,468 1 2 | |
| 3. Travelling and transport (b) | | 421 0 2 | |
| 4. Allowances in lieu of quarters (b) | | 9 16 0 | |
| 5. Diet and provisions (b) ... | | 50 17 8 | |
| 6. Fuel and light (b) | | 7 10 10 | |
| 7. Drugs and hospital equipment, (b) | | 1,322 16 1 | |
| 8. Leper Settlement (b) ... | | 2,074 14 4 | |
| 9. Servants and labourers (b)... | | 94 0 8 | |
| | | <hr/> | 8,448 16 11 |
| 11. <i>Health Branch—Medical Dept. :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 462 10 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— | | | |
| Africans (b) | 736 10 0 | | |
| | <hr/> | 1,199 0 0 | |
| 3. Travelling and transport (b) | | 33 13 4 | |
| 4. Scavengers and labourers (b) | | 630 19 6 | |
| 5. Village sanitation (b) ... | | 41 15 6 | |
| 6. Infectious diseases preventive measures (b) ... | | 0 9 3 | |
| 7. Infant clinics (b) | | 89 3 0 | |
| 8. Grant to Roman Catholic Mission for Infant Welfare clinics (b) | | 137 10 0 | |
| 9. Clearing Government lands, etc. (b) | | 33 1 6 | |
| | | <hr/> | 2,165 12 1 |
| 12. <i>Medical Research Institute :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | | | 706 5 4 |

EXPENDITURE, 1934—*contd.*

| <i>Head and Sub-head.</i> | <i>Amount.</i> £ s. d. | <i>Totals of Sub-head.</i> £ s. d. | <i>Totals of Head.</i> £ s. d. |
|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 13. <i>Miscellaneous Services :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Courses of instruction, etc. (b) | | 12 1 11 | |
| 2. Refunds of revenue (b) ... | | 36 18 4 | |
| 3. Cocoa card system (b) ... | | 207 14 0 | |
| 4. Conveyance of specie, etc. (b) | | 91 5 3 | |
| 5. Expenses of Commissions and Committees (b) ... | | 11 2 4 | |
| | | <hr/> | 359 1 10 |
| 14. <i>Pension Contributions :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportionate contributions for officers serving in Togoland (c) ... | | | 1,822 9 10 |
| 15. <i>Police :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 698 0 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— £ s. d. | | | |
| Europeans 755 16 7 (b) | | | |
| Africans 3,458 11 6 (b) | | | |
| | <hr/> | 4,214 8 1 | |
| | | <hr/> | 4,912 8 1 |
| 3. Travelling and transport (b) | 151 14 1 | | |
| 4. Rent allowances (b) ... | 2 5 0 | | |
| 5. Clothing and equipment (b) | 11 1 1 | | |
| 6. Allowance in lieu of uniform to C.I.D. (b) ... | 5 0 0 | | |
| 7. Upkeep of rifle range (b) ... | 0 19 6 | | |
| 8. Rations for prisoners etc. (b) | 29 10 8 | | |
| 9. Gratuities (b)... ... | 304 10 4 | | |
| 10. Buildings, cells, offices, etc. (b) | 11 8 0 | | |
| | <hr/> | 516 8 8 | |
| | | <hr/> | 5,428 16 9 |
| 16. <i>Political Administration :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 704 4 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— £ s. d. | | | |
| Europeans 3,628 8 6 (b) | | | |
| Africans 1,096 18 11 (b) | | | |
| | <hr/> | 4,725 7 5 | |
| | | <hr/> | 5,429 11 5 |
| 3. Travelling and transport (b) | | 881 16 5 | |
| 4. Inquests (b) | | 18 18 0 | |
| 5. Presents to chiefs (b) ... | | 37 16 0 | |
| 6. Chiefs' expenses (b) ... | | 20 9 0 | |
| 7. Gardens and plantations (b) | | 62 2 5 | |
| 8. Office expenses (b) ... | | 5 15 2 | |
| 9. Bailiffs' service and mileage fees (b) | | 188 13 0 | |
| | | <hr/> | 6,645 1 5 |

EXPENDITURE, 1934—*contd.*

| <i>Head and Sub-head.</i> | <i>Amount.</i> £ s. d. | <i>Totals of Sub-head.</i> £ s. d. | <i>Totals of Head.</i> £ s. d. |
|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 17. <i>Posts and Telegraphs :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 713 2 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— | | | |
| Africans (b) | 661 7 8 | | |
| | <hr/> | 1,374 9 8 | |
| 3. Telegraph and telephone systems (b) | | 29 6 0 | |
| 4. Conveyance of inland mails (b) | | 255 15 0 | |
| 5. Other charges (b) | | 65 6 2 | |
| | | <hr/> | 1,724 16 10 |
| 18. <i>Printing Office :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | | | 2,772 19 9 |
| 19. <i>Prisons :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 209 8 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— | | | |
| Africans (b) | 752 9 9 | | |
| | <hr/> | 961 17 9 | |
| 3. Travelling and transport (b) | | 1 0 0 | |
| 4. Conveyance of prisoners (b) | | 5 18 0 | |
| 5. Prisoners' rations (b) ... | | 177 3 7 | |
| | | <hr/> | 1,145 19 4 |
| 20. <i>Public Works Department :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 686 4 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— | | | |
| Africans (b) | 39 18 4 | | |
| | <hr/> | 726 2 4 | |
| | | <hr/> | 726 2 4 |
| 21. <i>Public Works Annually Recurrent :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Maintenance of existing buildings (b) | | 10 0 0 | |
| 2. Replacement and mainten- ance of furniture, for officers' quarters (b) | | 0 6 0 | |
| 3. Maintenance of trade roads (b) | | 636 12 9 | |
| 4. Lighting streets and public buildings (b) | | 28 5 8 | |
| 5. Chainmen and survey ex- penses (b) | | 3 18 0 | |
| 6. Maintenance of roads (b) ... | | 1,494 14 3 | |
| 7. Ferries (b) | | 50 0 0 | |
| 8. Provision and upkeep of rest- houses, outstation buildings, and temporary quarters (b) | | 429 19 9 | |
| | | <hr/> | 2,653 16 5 |
| 22. <i>Public Works Extraordinary :—</i> | | | |
| 1. Minor works (b) | | | 55 4 2 |

EXPENDITURE, 1934—*contd.*

| <i>Head and Sub-head.</i> | <i>Amount.</i> | <i>Totals of Sub-head.</i> | <i>Totals of Head.</i> |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 23. <i>Secretariat</i> :— | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | | | 2,670 0 10 |
| 24. <i>Supreme Court</i> :— | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 533 12 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— | | | |
| Africans (b) | 69 0 0 | | |
| | <hr/> | 602 12 0 | |
| 3. Clothing (b) | | 1 2 0 | |
| 4. Witnesses' expenses (b) ... | | 2 15 0 | |
| | | <hr/> | 606 9 0 |
| 25. <i>Survey Department</i> :— | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 243 4 0 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— | | | |
| Africans (b) | 25 1 4 | | |
| | <hr/> | 268 5 4 | |
| 3. Travelling and transport (b) | | 2 8 0 | |
| 4. Stores and stationery (b) ... | | 13 11 | |
| 5. Labourers (b) | | 12 19 0 | |
| | | <hr/> | 284 6 3 |
| 26. <i>Transport Department</i> :— | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | | | 358 16 0 |
| 27. <i>Treasury</i> :— | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | | | 1,444 10 5 |
| 28. <i>Vital Statistics</i> :— | | | |
| 1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) | 497 19 10 | | |
| 2. Personal emoluments :— | | | |
| Africans (b) | 11 0 0 | | |
| | <hr/> | 508 19 10 | |
| 3. New Public Cemeteries (b)... | | 11 14 0 | |
| 4. Maintenance of cemeteries (b) | | 17 7 3 | |
| 5. Grave-diggers (b) | | 37 10 6 | |
| | | <hr/> | 575 11 7 |
| Total Expenditure | | ... | £71,346 3 4 |

(a) Proportionate expenditure based on population.

(b) Actual payments.

(c) Pension contributions based on length of service in Togoland during the year.

APPENDIX IX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS
1932, 1933 and 1934.

| <i>Heads of Revenue.</i> | <i>1932.</i> | | | <i>1933.</i> | | | <i>1934.</i> | | |
|---|--------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1. Customs and Excise ... | 24,709 | 0 | 0 | 25,380 | 0 | 0 | 18,989 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Licences and Other Internal Revenue. | 2,082 | 8 | 5 | 4,126 | 15 | 4 | 2,499 | 12 | 3 |
| 3. Fees of Court, etc. ... | 1,288 | 19 | 5 | 1,071 | 17 | 9 | 1,067 | 8 | 5 |
| 4. Posts and Telegraphs ... | 741 | 8 | 7 | 757 | 17 | 6 | 711 | 1 | 7 |
| 5. Miscellaneous ... | 894 | 1 | 6 | 1,365 | 6 | 10 | 1,901 | 19 | 9 |
| 6. Special Receipts ... | 534 | 9 | 3 | 700 | 17 | 7 | 334 | 15 | 4 |
| Totals ... | £30,250 | 7 | 2 | £33,402 | 15 | 0 | £25,503 | 17 | 4 |

APPENDIX X.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE SHOWING INCREASES AND DECREASES.

| <i>Heads of Revenue.</i> | <i>1933.</i> | | | <i>1934.</i> | | | <i>Increase.</i> | | | <i>Decrease.</i> | | |
|--|--------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|------------------|----|----|------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1. Customs and Excise | 25,380 | 0 | 0 | 18,989 | 0 | 0 | — | | | (a) 6,391 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Licences and other Internal Revenue | 4,126 | 15 | 4 | 2,499 | 12 | 3 | — | | | (b) 1,627 | 3 | 1 |
| 3. Fees of Court, etc. | 1,071 | 17 | 9 | 1,067 | 8 | 5 | — | | | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| 4. Posts and Telegraphs. | 757 | 17 | 6 | 711 | 1 | 7 | — | | | (c) 46 | 15 | 11 |
| 5. Miscellaneous ... | 1,365 | 6 | 10 | 1,901 | 19 | 9 | (d) 536 | 12 | 11 | — | | |
| 6. Special Receipts ... | 700 | 17 | 7 | 334 | 15 | 4 | — | | | (e) 366 | 2 | 3 |
| Totals ... | £33,402 | 15 | 0 | £25,503 | 17 | 4 | | | | | | |

(a) Due to decrease in import duties.

(b) Due to decrease in firearms and ammunition licences.

(c) Due to decrease in telegraphs and telephone receipts and sale of Post Office publications.

(d) Due to increase in share of income from Currency Board Investments.

(e) Due to cessation of levy on Civil Servants' emoluments from July, 1934.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE, 1933 and 1934.

97

Decrease in expenditure on upkeep and equipment of experimental stations.
Decrease in expenditure on transport and travelling.
Decrease in expenditure on personal emoluments.
Increase in grants to schools.
Economy measures.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE, 1933 and 1934.—*contd.*

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1933. | | | 1934. | | | 1933. | | 1934. | | Remarks. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------|--|--------------------------|------|--|--------|------|--------|-------|----------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|--|----|----|
| | Expenditure at Stations. | | Proportionate Expenditure based on Population and Pension Contributions. | Expenditure at Stations. | | Proportionate Expenditure based on Population and Pension Contributions. | Total. | | Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Judiciary—Ashanti and Northern Territories. | £ 25 | s. 15 | d. 6 | £ 525 | s. 2 | d. 6 | £ 15 | s. 0 | d. 0 | £ 560 | s. 9 | d. 2 | £ 561 | s. 4 | d. 2 | £ 550 | s. 18 | d. 0 | £ 561 | s. 4 | d. 2 | Cost of drugs and equipment now included and increase in Leper Settlement expenditure. Increase in staff due to expansion of activities. Increase in Headquarters Administrative Charges. Decrease in staff. Decrease due to economy measures. | | |
| 9. Law Officers ... | — | — | — | 312 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 312 | 0 | 0 | 312 | 0 | 0 | 312 | 0 | 0 | 312 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 10. Medical Department. | 4,573 | 3 | 11 | 1,592 | 2 | 0 | 6,799 | 0 | 11 | 1,649 | 16 | 0 | 6,165 | 5 | 11 | 8,448 | 16 | 11 | 2,283 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| 11. Health Branch etc. | 1,424 | 4 | 1 | 463 | 16 | 0 | 1,703 | 2 | 1 | 462 | 10 | 0 | 1,888 | 0 | 1 | 2,165 | 12 | 1 | 277 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| 12. Medical Research Institute. | — | — | — | 591 | 18 | 8 | — | — | — | 706 | 5 | 4 | 591 | 18 | 8 | 706 | 5 | 4 | 114 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| 13. Miscellaneous Services. | 312 | 4 | 9 | — | — | — | 359 | 1 | 10 | — | — | — | 312 | 4 | 9 | 359 | 1 | 10 | 46 | 17 | 1 | | | |
| 14. Pension Contributions. | — | — | — | 2,422 | 10 | 0 | — | — | — | 1,822 | 9 | 10 | 2,422 | 10 | 0 | 1,822 | 9 | 10 | — | — | — | 600 | 0 | 2 |
| 15. Police ... | 5,086 | 19 | 2 | 692 | 0 | 0 | 4,730 | 16 | 9 | 698 | 0 | 0 | 5,778 | 19 | 2 | 5,428 | 16 | 9 | — | — | — | 350 | 2 | 5 |
| 16. Political Administration. | 8,985 | 9 | 3 | 700 | 4 | 0 | 5,940 | 17 | 5 | 704 | 4 | 0 | 9,685 | 13 | 3 | 6,645 | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | 3,040 | 11 | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|-----|----|----|-------|--|
| 17. Posts and Telegraphs. | 1,004 | 16 | 8 | 617 | 2 | 0 | 1,011 | 14 | 10 | 713 | 2 | 0 | 1,621 | 18 | 8 | 1,724 | 16 | 10 | 102 | 18 | 2 | — | } Increase in staff and cost of Headquarters Administrative Charges. |
| 18. Printing Office ... | — | — | — | 2,562 | 7 | 10 | — | — | — | 2,772 | 19 | 9 | 2,562 | 7 | 10 | 2,772 | 19 | 9 | 210 | 11 | 11 | — | |
| 19. Prisons ... | 912 | 10 | 7 | 171 | 10 | 0 | 936 | 11 | 4 | 209 | 8 | 0 | 1,084 | 0 | 7 | 1,145 | 19 | 4 | 61 | 18 | 9 | — | |
| 20. Public Works Department. | 24 | 4 | 10 | 703 | 4 | 0 | 39 | 18 | 4 | 686 | 4 | 0 | 727 | 8 | 10 | 726 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | |
| 21. Public Works Annually Recurrent. | 2,267 | 16 | 1 | — | — | — | 2,653 | 16 | 5 | — | — | — | 2,267 | 16 | 1 | 2,653 | 16 | 5 | 386 | 0 | 4 | — | } Increased cost in maintenance of roads. |
| 22. Public Works Extraordinary. | 37 | 13 | 6 | — | — | — | 55 | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | 37 | 13 | 6 | 55 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 10 | 8 | — | |
| 23. Secretariat... | — | — | — | 2,640 | 19 | 4 | — | — | — | 2,670 | 0 | 10 | 2,640 | 19 | 4 | 2,670 | 0 | 10 | 29 | 1 | 6 | — | |
| 24. Supreme Court ... | 79 | 3 | 6 | 527 | 12 | 0 | 72 | 17 | 0 | 533 | 12 | 0 | 606 | 15 | 6 | 606 | 9 | 0 | — | — | — | 0 | |
| 25. Survey Department. | 2,429 | 19 | 3 | 249 | 12 | 0 | 41 | 2 | 3 | 243 | 4 | 0 | 2,679 | 11 | 3 | 284 | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | 2,395 | } Less survey work done during the year. |
| 26. Transport Department. | 2 | 19 | 6 | 355 | 12 | 0 | — | — | — | 358 | 16 | 0 | 358 | 11 | 6 | 358 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | — | |
| 27. Treasury ... | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1,462 | 10 | 2 | — | — | — | 1,444 | 10 | 5 | 1,466 | 16 | 5 | 1,444 | 10 | 5 | — | — | — | 22 | |
| 28. Vital Statistics ... | 95 | 5 | 5 | 499 | 9 | 10 | 77 | 11 | 9 | 497 | 19 | 10 | 594 | 15 | 1 | 575 | 11 | 7 | — | — | — | 19 | |
| Totals ... | £52,569 | 7 | 9 | 22,820 | 3 | 2 | 48,564 | 14 | 7 | 22,781 | 8 | 9 | 75,389 | 10 | 11 | 71,346 | 3 | 4 | | | | | |

APPENDIX XII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1932,
1933 AND 1934.

| <i>Heads of Expenditure.</i> | <i>1932.</i> | | | <i>1933.</i> | | | <i>1934.</i> | | |
|---|--------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1. Governor | 1,048 | 7 | 4 | 1,061 | 5 | 1 | 985 | 1 | 0 |
| 2. Agriculture | 6,429 | 3 | 7 | 6,140 | 8 | 3 | 5,681 | 13 | 10 |
| 3. Animal Health | 2,436 | 10 | 7 | 3,079 | 10 | 0 | 2,898 | 18 | 2 |
| 4. Audit Department | 1,231 | 9 | 1 | 1,207 | 17 | 1 | 1,185 | 18 | 5 |
| 5. Customs | 10,736 | 15 | 9 | 10,399 | 9 | 7 | 9,827 | 8 | 2 |
| 6. Education | 7,533 | 13 | 0 | 7,776 | 2 | 5 | 8,105 | 4 | 0 |
| 7. Forestry | 1,454 | 7 | 6 | 1,368 | 14 | 1 | 1,193 | 18 | 6 |
| 8. Judiciary—Ashanti and Northern Territories. | 582 | 9 | 11 | 550 | 18 | 0 | 561 | 4 | 2 |
| 9. Law Officers | 312 | 0 | 0 | 312 | 0 | 0 | 312 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. Medical Department | 6,644 | 18 | 0 | 6,165 | 5 | 11 | 8,448 | 16 | 11 |
| 11. Health Branch, etc. | 1,765 | 11 | 8 | 1,888 | 0 | 1 | 2,165 | 12 | 1 |
| 12. Medical Research Institute | 932 | 3 | 3 | 591 | 18 | 8 | 706 | 5 | 4 |
| 13. Miscellaneous Services | 188 | 7 | 6 | 312 | 4 | 9 | 359 | 1 | 10 |
| 14. Pension Contributions | 2,279 | 19 | 11 | 2,422 | 10 | 0 | 1,822 | 9 | 10 |
| 15. Police | 4,265 | 11 | 11 | 5,778 | 19 | 2 | 5,428 | 16 | 9 |
| 16. Political Administration | 8,458 | 18 | 6 | 9,685 | 13 | 3 | 6,645 | 1 | 5 |
| 17. Posts and Telegraphs | 1,513 | 9 | 3 | 1,621 | 18 | 8 | 1,724 | 16 | 10 |
| 18. Printing Office | 2,855 | 7 | 5 | 2,562 | 7 | 10 | 2,772 | 19 | 9 |
| 19. Prisons | 1,077 | 14 | 10 | 1,084 | 0 | 7 | 1,145 | 19 | 4 |
| 20. Public Works Department | 885 | 3 | 1 | 727 | 8 | 10 | 726 | 2 | 4 |
| 21. Public Works Annually Re- current. | 2,686 | 8 | 5 | 2,267 | 16 | 1 | 2,653 | 16 | 5 |
| 22. Public Works Extraordinary | 211 | 12 | 8 | 37 | 13 | 6 | 55 | 4 | 2 |
| 23. Secretariat | 2,969 | 8 | 8 | 2,640 | 19 | 4 | 2,670 | 0 | 10 |
| 24. Supreme Court | 606 | 15 | 0 | 606 | 15 | 6 | 606 | 9 | 0 |
| 25. Survey Department | 2,156 | 18 | 0 | 2,679 | 11 | 3 | 284 | 6 | 3 |
| 26. Transport Department | 351 | 12 | 0 | 358 | 11 | 6 | 358 | 16 | 0 |
| 27. Treasury | 1,520 | 0 | 5 | 1,466 | 16 | 5 | 1,444 | 10 | 5 |
| 28. Vital Statistics | 599 | 9 | 11 | 594 | 15 | 1 | 575 | 11 | 7 |
| Totals | £73,734 | 7 | 2 | £75,389 | 10 | 11 | £71,346 | 3 | 4 |

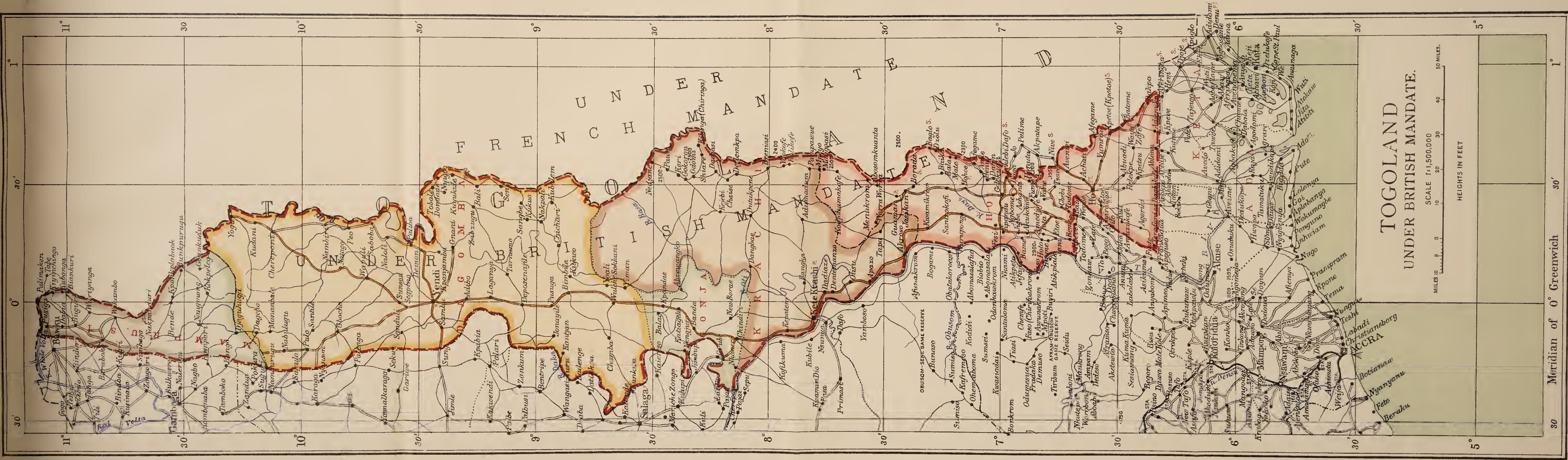
APPENDIX XIII.

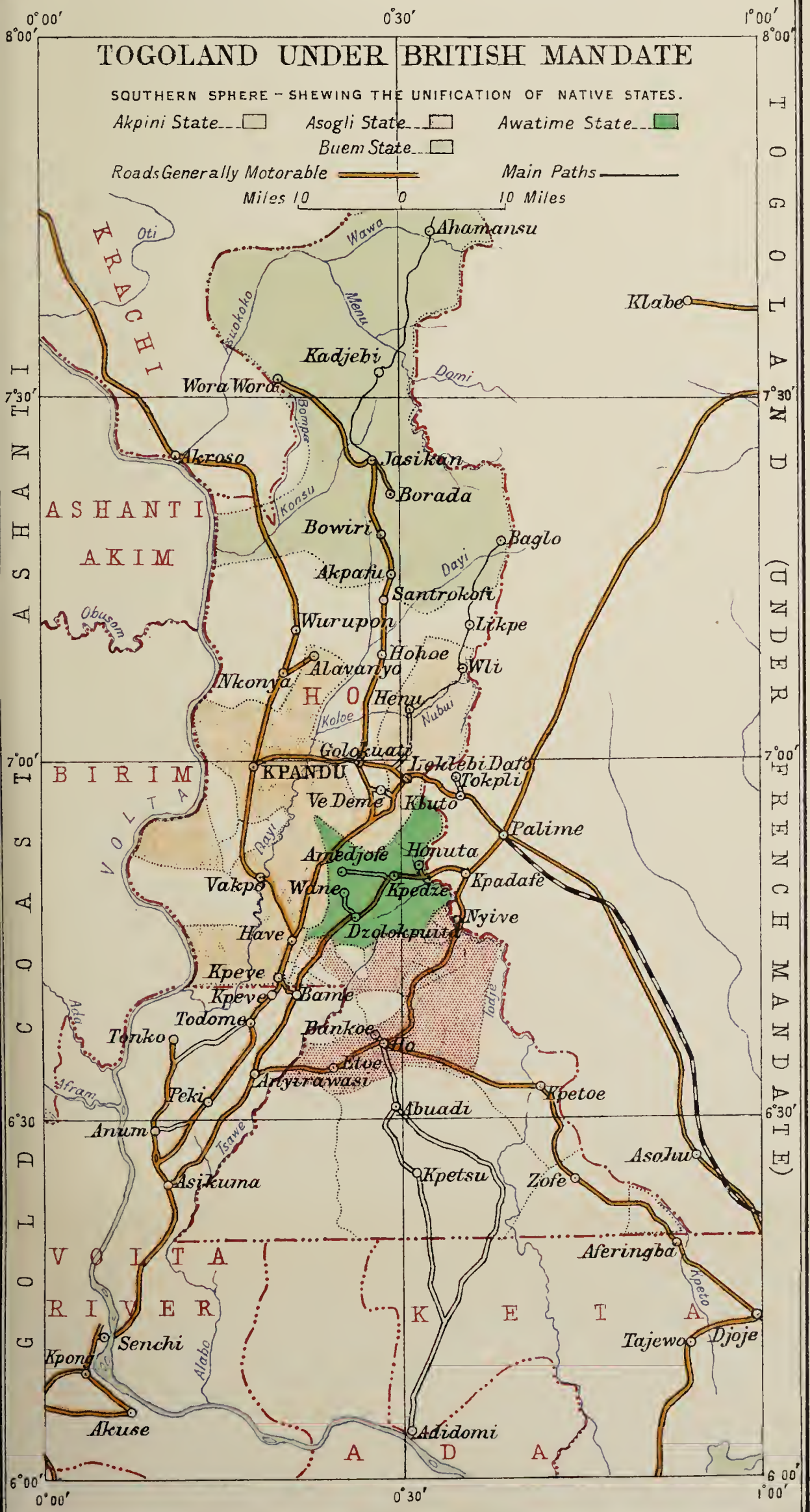
STATISTICAL TABLE OF PUBLIC FINANCE.

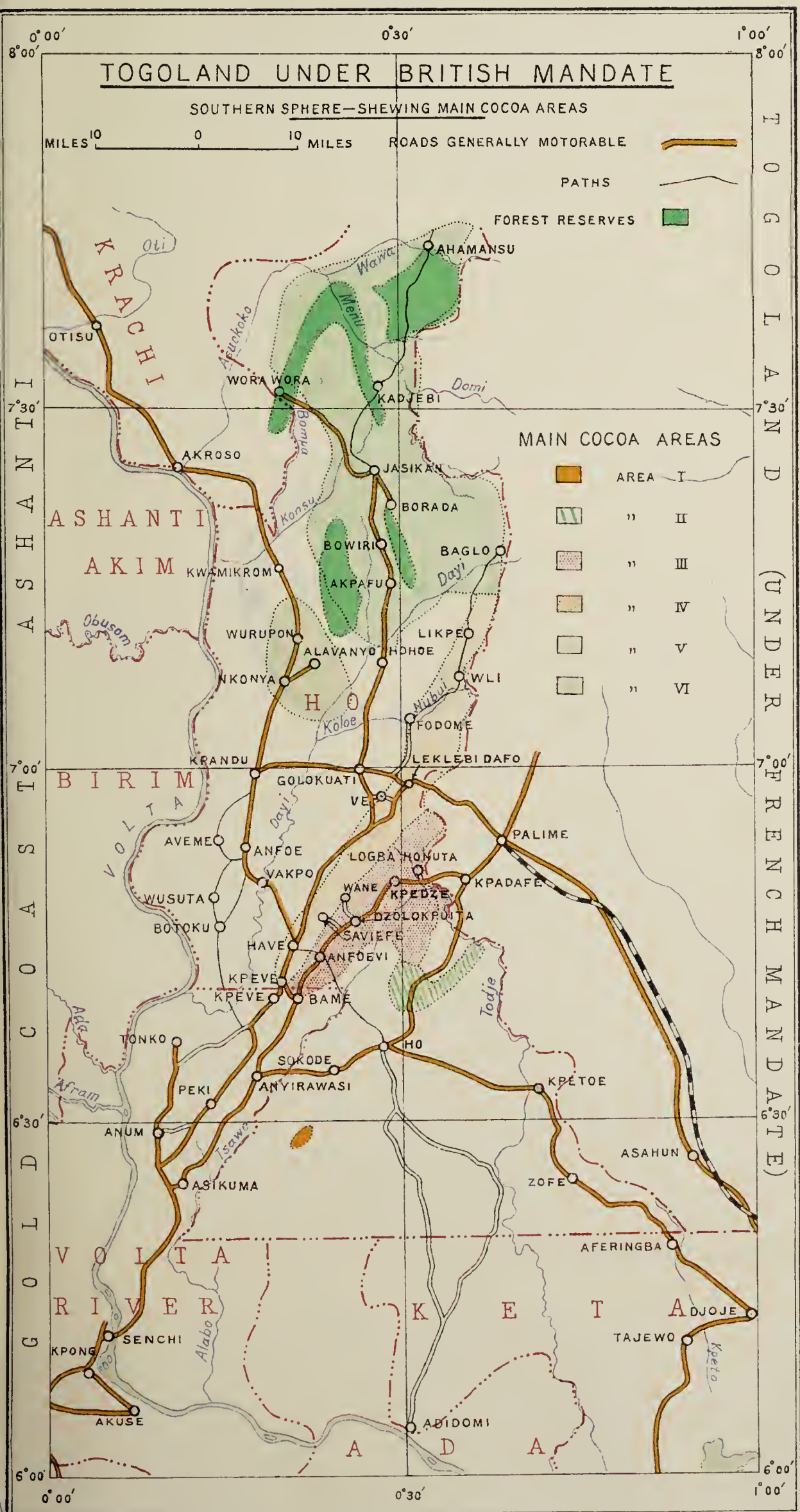
| Financial or Administrative year. | Public Debt (Latest Figures). | Revenue from External Sources. | | Revenue other than from External Sources. | Amount spent on | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Loans and Advances. | Non-recover- able Grants. | | Native Education. | Agriculture. | Public Health. | Public Works. |
| 1921 | — | — | £ 22,541 | £ 1,849 | £ 2,880 | £ 573 | £ 1,528 | £ 16,389 |
| 1922 | — | — | 22,537 | 2,700 | 2,631 | 524 | 1,396 | 14,956 |
| 1923-24 (a) | — | — | 29,288 | 20,081 | 4,389 | 2,392 | 2,420 | 13,136 |
| 1924-25 (a) | — | — | 56,986 | 36,015 | 5,222 | 3,551 | 4,244 | 17,695 |
| 1925-26 (a) | — | — | 62,528 | 41,010 | 5,810 | 3,349 | 5,118 | 14,082 |
| 1926-27 (a) | — | — | 30,140 | 50,651 | 5,366 | 3,936 | 5,512 | 6,212 |
| 1927-28 (a) | — | — | — | 136,676 | 5,618 | 3,658 | 7,347 | 4,132 |
| 1928-29 (a) | — | — | 219 | 70,986 | 5,004 | 4,860 | 9,345 | 5,740 |
| 1929 (b) | — | — | 26,270 | 59,708 | 7,785 | 6,536 | 9,115 | 13,546 |
| 1930 (b) | — | — | 55,095 | 38,941 | 9,697 | 6,267 | 9,627 | 14,484 |
| 1931 (b) | — | — | 49,283 | 31,670 | 8,365 | 7,745 | 9,772 | 4,707 |
| 1932 (b) | — | — | 43,844 | 30,250 | 7,534 | 6,429 | 9,342 | 3,783 |
| 1933 (b) | — | — | 41,986 | 33,403 | 7,776 | 6,140 | 8,645 | 3,033 |
| 1934 (b) | — | — | 45,842 | 25,504 | 8,105 | 5,682 | 11,321 | 3,435 |

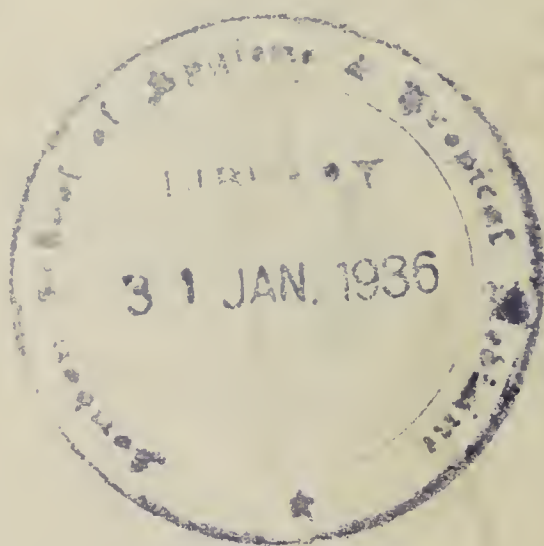
(a) For the period 1st April to 31st March.

(b) For the period 1st January to 31st December.









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